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WASHINGTON.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE JAPANESE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT—COMMUTATION OF DOCKRAY'S SENTENCE IN CUBA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department has more detailed information relative to the Japanese expedition to Formosa than has yet been made public. It appears that the United States naval officer who joined the expedition with the Japanese forces had leave of absence for one year, and that he joined this expedition on his own responsibility. The consular officer was also on leave. When the fact became known the Chinese Government remonstrated to our Minister at Pekin against the action of the two officers of the United States in joining the Japanese forces, and claimed that their act is a violation of international law. The Chinese authorities maintain that although China is a non-Christian nation, the civilized countries must maintain their neutrality laws with China so long as the principle of exterritoriality in China is granted to the civilized powers. In this sense China maintains that the action of these officers is a violation of the neutrality laws. It is not considered by our Government, and has not been considered by other civilized nations, that the participation as citizens in the wars of other countries is a violation of international law. During our late war nearly all the European powers had officers engaged either on one side or the other, and neither the United States nor the European powers made any remonstrance against such action. It will be the purpose of our Government, however, to prevent any breach of good feeling, if possible, between China and this country, and to protect to the greatest extent possible the growing interest of our commerce in China waters. It is feared that the difficulty between China and Japan will not be easily settled, as there has long been ill feeling between the two countries, and the Formosan difficulties furnish at least a technical pretext for a trial of strength. It is believed that the home policy of China will chiefly determine whether there will be a war between the two countries.

THE DOCKRAY SENTENCE.

The State Department has received definite information of the commutation of the sentence of Dockray in Cuba. The first information was that the sentence of death had been commuted to imprisonment in the second degree. The State Department made inquiries to learn what the nature of the punishment in the second degree, according to Spanish law, is, and has recently received a reply that Dockray's sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for ten years in one of the Spanish penal colonies. Our Government authorities believe that, according to Spanish law, Dockray has had a fair trial. There can be no doubt that, under all the circumstances of the case, to have saved Dockray's life is one of the great triumphs of our diplomacy.

NAVAL REPAIRS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The Navy Department some time since discovered that the bills paid for repairs in the South Atlantic squadron were extravagant. A court of inquiry was ordered here, but it was found that there was not sufficient evidence here to determine the matter. The court was then ordered to proceed to Rio and investigate. The court, composed of Rear Admiral Le Roy, who was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron to relieve Rear Admiral Strong; Commander Patterson, in charge of the Washington Navy-yard, and Naval Constructor Webb, with Frank Smith, of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, as stenographer, left for Rio some weeks since. The investigation has closed, and the court, with Rear Admiral Strong, are expected back next week.

WORK IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

Henry A. Bowen, of Brooklyn, arrived here this morning to urge upon the heads of bureaus of the Navy Department the propriety of giving employment to the many artisans and mechanics of Brooklyn whose families are liable to suffer unless work is speedily furnished. Considerable work has been ordered in Southern navy-yards which, it is claimed, could be done more cheaply and better at Brooklyn. These workmen were discharged when the recent reductions were made. Chief Engineer Henderson, of the Brooklyn Yard, will go to Rye Beach to lay the matter before Secretary Robeson.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It is not probable that a full statement of all the claims against the District Government will be ready to be presented to Congress at the commencement of the next session. Some 3,000 claims have already been presented against the late Board of Public Works. The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District are now paying the interest on the improvement bonds, which was due July 1, Controller Taylor, of the Board of Audit, to-day made the first issue of the new 3.65 District bonds. The issue was four of them of the denomination of $10,000 each.

THE LANCASTER.

There was much uneasiness at the Navy Department for the safety of the United States steamer Lancaster, the flag-ship of the South Atlantic Station, until a dispatch was received by the Associated Press to-day announcing the presence of that vessel at Rio. The Lancaster left Key West on the 11th of May last, for Rio, and her arrival there not having been reported to the department it was feared some accident had happened to her.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commissions of the following-named Postmasters: John Hopley, at Bucyrus, Ohio; Chas. A. Burton, at Stockton, Cal.; Horace A. Jarvis, at Cortland Village, N. Y.; Chas. Olmstead, at Norwalk, Conn.; Wm. A. Safford, at Little Falls, N. Y.; Wm. A. Pollock, at Brownsville, Neb.; Albert B. Cochran, at Abingdon, Ill.; John Algoe, at Flint, Mich.; Edward W. Shoemaker, at Fort Union, New-Mexico.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,396,510; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,420,000; coin, $72,061,266, including coin certificates, $31,922,300; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE FOR PITTSBURG.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Pittsburg for the use of the Appraiser and for the storage of goods. This action was taken at the urgent request of prominent merchants, and was recommended by the Customs revenue officers in that city, as well as by the Congressional delegation. The amount of the purchase money for the site of the new public building has been remitted by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

A DESPERADO KILLED—MANY ROBBERIES CONFESSED BY HIM.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19.—John T. Morris, Deputy Sheriff of Collins County, Texas, writes a letter to the *Evening Dispatch*, stating he killed a notorious character named James H. Reed, in Lamar County, Texas, on the 6th inst. Before dying Reed stated he was the leader of the band that committed the Iowa and Gad's Hill, Mo., train robberies, the Ste. Genevieve, Mo., bank robbery, and also asserted he robbed the Hot Springs, Ark., and Austin, Texas, stages, and had committed several similar robberies in Arizona, Nevada, California, and Oregon. He would not give the names of any of his confederates, but declared positively that neither Arthur McCoy nor the younger of the James brothers had anything to do with these robberies.

MELANCHOLY DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A BOAT UPSET ON THE HUDSON—FOUR EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD A BARGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Five young men from Yonkers got off the 3:48 train at Peekskill this afternoon, intending to intercept the steam ferry-boat to Iona Island, where they expected to join the excursion steamer Wyoming and a barge. The steam ferry-boat having left, they hired Osborne, a boat-builder, to take them over. When off Roahook they saw that the Wyoming had left to go south, and urged Osborne to row alongside the barge, and put them on board. He consented, and in doing so unfortunately his boat was struck by a fender on the barge and upset. All the occupants were thrown into the water. A lad named James Kane, who was being towed by the Wyoming, cut his boat loose and hastened to the rescue. He succeeded in saving Mr. Osborne and one of the young men, and says he saw two of the young men drowned, being unable to reach the boat. The two other men were also undoubtedly drowned, as they were not seen after. The Wyoming did not stop, but continued her course down the river. It is said the excursion steamer was from Yonkers, but an attempt to elicit information from that place by telegraph has failed. The boy Kane says that the struggle of the young men in the water was terrible to witness. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

THE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS UNDER CONSIDERATION—EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION DEMANDED—THE INSURANCE SUPPORT.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At the morning session of the State Firemen's Convention the Constitution and By-laws were taken up and adopted as reported by the committee, with some amendments. Article first, section first, which allowed any fire company to become a member of the State Association, was amended so as to restrict the membership to volunteer companies. The officers of the association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Corresponding, Recording, and Financial Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of nine members. The annual conventions shall be held on the third Tuesday in August. Vice President McCormack was called to the chair, and President Eshelman addressed the convention in regard to the proposed repeal of the law compelling insurance companies to pay a percentage to the support of fire departments. He understood the insurance companies were making a combined effort for its repeal, and the members of this convention should do all in their power to defeat their efforts. The insurance companies from out of the State doing business in the State now pay one per cent. of their premiums to the local fire companies in the town or city where they do business. In Poughkeepsie last year the fund received from insurance companies amounted to $720. He hoped the volunteer firemen would watch this thing, and defeat any attempt to repeal this law or reduce the rate of percentage. In discussing the question a delegate suggested that if any move was made to repeal the law every volunteer company should be notified, and an overwhelming remonstrance, signed by thousands of firemen, be sent in against the passage of any such measure. Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That the firemen, by reason of volunteer service performed for the State, rendering a large amount of service and incurring great risks in their disinterested efforts to save life and property, are entitled to be placed on the same footing with the members of the State militia as regards tax exemption.

Resolved, That we demand equal taxes and justice to all, and such legislation as will speedily bring about the desired result.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Executive Committee be constituted a Legislative Committee to protect the legislative interests of the association at the State Legislature.

THE CURRENCY REDEMPTION.

LABORS OF THE REDEMPTION AGENCY—PREPARING TO CALL ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The great amount of work suddenly thrown on the Redemption Agency, by the act of June 20, and the inability of the Treasurer to obtain at once experienced counters and assorters, and proper rooms and furniture, has caused the assortment to fall much behind the redemption, so that the Treasurer is unable to call upon the banks for the full amount of their redeemed notes. The utmost efforts are being made to push forward the assortment, and the Treasurer hopes soon to be able to promptly notify the banks of the amount of their notes redeemed by him.

The amount of national bank notes received to-day for redemption was $671,926. The National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department has about $1,000,000 in National Bank notes assorted and prepared for delivery to the Controller of the Currency.

Treasurer Spinner will, within a day or two, make the call upon the banks by which the notes have been issued, to deposit with him an equal amount of legal tenders to make good the five per cent. deposit for redemption of circulation required by the act of June 20, 1874. This call will embrace banks in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Providence. The redeemed notes of other banks throughout the country are being prepared as rapidly as possible in the same manner, and a similar call will soon be made upon them. These calls do not embrace the whole amount redeemed for the several banks, but only that part of the redemption which has been assorted. The law requires the Treasurer to call upon the banks for legal tenders whenever the redemption of their notes amount to $500, but it has been found impossible to exactly comply with the requirement.

UTAH.

FOUR POLICEMEN ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT—ARREST FOR POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19.—Four city policemen have been held to bail by the United States Commissioner, until next sitting of the District Court, on a charge of assault on election day.

Austin Ship was arrested at Beaver, Utah, to-day, and held to bail to appear before the United States Commissioner on the 21st inst., to answer to the charge of polygamy.

KESHER SHEL BARZEL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Grand Lodge of the ancient Jewish Order Kesher Shel Barzel met here to-day. Delegates are present from New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States. The following were the officers: Grand Saar, Harris Rosenthal, of New-York; Deputy Grand Saar, William Bennett, of New-York; Grand Sopher, Simon Myer, of New-York; Grand Nassi, Neuman Nathanson, of Albany; Grand Gisber, Leopold King, of New-York; Grand Cohn, Samuel Baronowitz, of New-York; Grand Schomer, A. Selig, of New-York; Grand Schomer Hopesach, David Phillips, of New-York. The Endowment Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Brothers Newman, Cowen, Abram Oettinger, J. Lichtenstein, Jacob Caspar, and Simon Feldman. The Grand Sopher presented a detailed report showing the condition of the order since the last report. From it we learn that there are now 4,934 male and 530 female members in good standing, making a total of 5,464 members. The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the past year were $4,100, and the expenditures $2,789 20; leaving a balance of $1,310 80. The Committee on Endowment made a report, from which it is learned that they had received during the year over $26,000, and paid out $23,000 to the heirs or legal representatives of twenty-three deceased brethren. They have now on hand a surplus of about $7,000, which is contemplated to pay the endowment of the next seven deaths.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

THE BOY DISCOVERED IN ODELL NOT YET IDENTIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—An extensive correspondence by telegraph has been progressing between Mr. Ross and the authorities at Odell, Ill., regarding the child there supposed to be Charlie Ross. A number of inquiries were put to the child, but his answers were so unsatisfactory that it was finally resolved to have his photograph taken at Odell to be sent here for indentification by the father and mother before taking further steps in the matter. The photograph cannot reach here before to-morrow if taken promptly. The parents have been so often excited by false hopes they have no expectation that this supposed discovery will lead to any better result than those which have preceded it.

Lewis Durgan, the man arrested at Odell, proves to be in fact a resident of this city, who formerly owned and drove an express wagon. He has telegraphed to his friends here for credentials as to his character.

Durgan some time ago went on a visit to the West, taking with him his housekeeper, a Mrs. Coles, and two children of James Henderson, now employed on the steamer Edwin Forrest. Mrs. Coles holds the relation of aunt to the children, one of whom is a girl named Alice, and these other a boy, named Jimmie, who was taken for the lost Charlie Ross. Like nearly all children of his tender age, Jimmie wore a frock, and this may have been regarded by the Western folks as evidence of an effort on the part of Mr. Durgan to conceal the boy's sex.

THE PITTSBURG STORY ABOUT CHARLEY ROSS.

Superintendent Walling, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, gave it as his opinion that the story about the disappearance and the search for Charley Ross, as published in the Pittsburg *Gazette*, was wholly unreliable. He had received neither visit nor communication from Mr. H. C. Carter, who alleges to have on his own account started out in pursuit of the missing child, nor has he heard of the Pittsburg detective named in the article being in this City. Superintendent Walling believes that it was impossible for his abductors to have brought the missing child to this City within the past week, as stated in the article referred to, as the officers stationed at the railway depot and ferries have been notified to be extra vigilant in watching the arrival of the trains and ferry-boats, and to keep a sharp lookout for the abducted lad, Capt. Irving is in possession of a photograph of the missing boy and has been untiring in his exertions to find some clue to his whereabouts.

THE LEXINGTON TRAGEDY.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF JOHNSON AND HIS WIFE—THE SUSPECTED MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19.—An extra of a Lexington (Mo.) paper, received late last night, gives a long, rambling, ambiguous account of the murder of B. H. Johnson and wife, at North Lexington, Sunday night, a brief mention of which has been already telegraphed. It appears that Johnson had not lived happily with his wife. Some months ago he left for Kentucky, but returned suddenly on Sunday evening, accompanied by Lorenzo Johnson, a cousin—one riding a fine horse and the other a mule—and stopped at the house of a Mrs. Lindsey—the mother of Johnson's wife. In the night, about 2 o'clock A. M., pistol shots were heard in the room occupied by Johnson and wife, and when the family entered the room Johnson was found with a bullet hole in his head and the skull broken, and the wife's head had been mashed to a jelly with an ax. A letter was found on the table addressed to Lorenzo Johnson, and signed by B. H. Johnson, in which he says he committed the deed, and had determined to do it before leaving Lexington on account of his wife's infidelity. The statement in the letter is not believed, however, for the reason that Johnson could not write, and it is suspected that Lorenzo is the murderer, though there is no positive evidence against him. About 10 o'clock Monday morning the train from the West came down, and just as Lorenzo was getting aboard he was arrested for horse-stealing. The horse and mule ridden by him and his cousin proved to have been stolen from O'Fallon, Mo., and the two men answered the description of the thieves. Lorenzo was taken to Richmond, and at last accounts fears were entertained that he would be lynched.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson was that they were killed by an ax and pistol-shots, after being chloroformed, but Lorenzo Johnson was not charged with the murder, and the affair is involved in mystery.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

CONVENTION OF THE GRAND LODGE—BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. reassembled at 9 o'clock A. M. E. S Ralphs was declared elected Treasurer. Grand Master elect Vandervoort was duly installed. The usual standing committees, special committees, and District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed. An amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge was adopted requiring the number applying for a charter in the City of New-York to be fifty members, thirty of whom shall be scarlet members who have been in good standing for one year. A number of communications and inquiries were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

The afternoon session of the Grand Lodge commenced with the discussion of a resolution to expel Morning Star Lodge No. 128, for refusing to obey the mandates of the Grand body upon lodges. Said lodge was expelled. Grand Representative Medole exemplified unwritten work. A set of handsomely-engraved resolutions were presented to Past Grand Master St. John, by Past Grand Master Kinzen, on behalf of the German Lodge of New-York City. Past Grand Master St. John receives delegates at his residence this evening.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the extreme North-west and the Atlantic States, being highest over the South Atlantic States. It has fallen over the lake region, being lowest north-east of Lake Huron. The temperature has fallen somewhat in New-England and the extreme North west, and risen from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward over the lake region. Occasional rains have been reported from the Gulf coast, Florida, Georgia, and from Dakota westward over the northern portion of the upper lake region. The rivers have continued falling at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, stationary to rising temperature, and slight changes o barometer are probable, with occasional coast rains.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slight changes of barometer and temperature, winds veering to westerly, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the lake region, rising barometer, falling temperature, winds veering to west and north, partly cloudy weather, and in the lower lake region possibly occasional rain.

Over the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west generally, higher barometer and lower temperature, winds shifting to north-east and south-west, and partly cloudy weather.

Over New-England and the Middle States, lower barometer, rising temperature, winds veering to south-west and north-west, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portions of the former and New-York possibly occasional rain.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

PENNSYVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A WARM CONTEST BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE COUNTIES—DIVISION OF THE HONORS—THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Republican Convention of the State of Pennsylvania assembled in this city to-day. The earlier hours of the morning were consumed in caucusing, and it was after 12 o'clock before the delegates were called to order in the Opera-house. Up to 2 P. M. nothing but routine business was transacted, when, after the reading of the names advanced for the various committees upon permanent organization, the convention adjourned in order to give those committees time to arrange their work. The convention reassembled at 3 P. M. The permanent organization was finally effected in the manner noted in the sequel. No sooner had this been done than the actual business of the convention began. The officers to be elected under the new Constitution were as follows: First, Judge of the Supreme Court; second, Lieutenant Governor, formerly designated as Speaker of the Senate; third, Auditor General; fourth, Secretary of Internal Affairs, regarded under the old Constitution as Surveyor General.

Before the convention had formally assembled, the most prominent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court was Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, and the most prominent candidate for Lieutenant Governor was Hon. M. Hale Stanton, also of the Quaker City. Hence arose all the trouble. While the country delegates were willing that Philadelphia should receive any one of the important nominations, they would not allow her more than one. The Philadelphia delegates, numbering in all thirty-eight persons, after studying the situation, made up their minds to secure the Judge, and let the country take the Lieutenant Governor. To do this, however, many difficulties must be met. If the nomination for Lieutenant Governor were to be made first, Stanton would secure it beyond all question, while, were the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court to precede, Paxson would win, and Stanton's chances would at once be sacrificed, simply because he was a Philadelphian. Hence, Paxson's friends as well as Stanton's both clamored for priority of nomination, and for the past two days held numerous caucuses to bring their schemes about. As soon as the Philadelphia delegates arrived yesterday, they drew up a paper, pledging all who signed it to vote in convention that the nomination of Supreme Judge should precede all others, while the other side held a caucus this morning with the view of arranging matters, so that the nomination of Lieutenant Governor should come first, the parties urging this doing so with the view of nominating Butler for Supreme Judge.

The moment the name of Mr. Rutan was read as chief officer of the permanent organization, Major Howell, of Northampton County, arose and said that Rutan was hostile to the wishes of numerous delegates because he was the notorious head of a State ring. The excitement at this point was very great Howell was hissed down. William B. Mann sprang to his feet, and said Rutan had been appointed in a legitimate way, and there was no man who could arise and truly assert that he had tried to precipitate any one on the convention. He asserted that Mr. Rutan had been appointed in the regular way. Howell arose again, but was hooted down. The report was accepted, and Rutan took the chair.

No sooner had the officer assumed his position than the fight began. Some one moved that the nomination for Supreme Judge should be made first. Another moved that the nomination for Lieutenant Governor should come first. The scene in the Opera-house was very wild at this time, at least one-half the delegates being upon their feet. The question whether the Judge should be nominated at once was put to the house, and the yeas and nays called for. While this vote was being taken the utmost silence prevailed, the interest of every one apparently being centred on the count. The Philadelphians and their coalitions carried this point by a vote of 139 to 109. There were seven candidates put up in the first ballot for the nomination for the Supreme Judgeship. The main struggle, however, was between Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, and Judge Butler, of Chester County. Only one ballot was cast, the issue of which, as given below, indicates another triumph for the Philadelphians by 144 votes of the total, 249.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Nine candidates were proposed. On account of reasons stated above, the nomination of M. Hale Stanton, of Philadelphia, became impossible, though he polled quite a large vote on the first ballot. The two who stood highest in the polls were Hon. A. L. Olmstead, of Potter County, who secured 67 votes, and Hon. J. L. Graham, of Allegheny County, who received 24. At the second ballot several of the candidates were withdrawn, six only of the original nine being read out. Many of Stanton's voters in this ballot went over to Graham. The polling of this second ballot did not result in anything definite. Samuel Norris' name being dropped in the calling of the roll for the third ballot, it resulted in an election, Olmstead polling 155 votes against Graham's 38, and Stanton's 29.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Auditor General. Hon. Harrison Allen, the present incumbent of the chair, was nominated. Wm. B. Mann arose and made a motion to nominate Mr. Allen by acclamation. Great noise and excitement prevailed. Dozens of men clamored for the floor at the same time. The scene baffles description. A faction insisted that as the convention was regulated by the rules of the House, vote by ballot was absolutely necessary. This faction leaped from their seats, and, rushing down the aisle, demanded their rights, and declared that they would have them at any cost. For fifteen minutes the tumult raged, when the roll was called, and Allen was unanimously nominated, as he would have been had Mr. Mann's motion to nominate him by acclamation not been unpleasant to a small party present.

The next nominee to be chosen was the Secretary of Internal Affairs. There was but one candidate, who was unanimously nominated.

The convention then passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, that the steady and large reduction of the State and national debts since the Republicans have had control of the State and National Governments, and the equally steady reduction in taxation, as well as the high character for integrity and efficiency of the State and National Administrations, are the best possible evidences that the Commonwealth and the country have been well governed, and that the people have everything to hope and nothing to fear from the continuance of the Republican Party in power. The Democratic Party, as it exists to-day, is the same party in aim, in principle, and in purpose that it always has been. It has never retracted any part of the bad record it made, both before and during the war, and it has never recanted any of the multitude of errors it has committed. It is the same party to-day that it was when it plunged this State almost hopelessly into debt, and burdened it with a heavy load of taxation; and the people, having driven it from power on account of its transgressions and shortcomings, to restore it with its numberless sins unrepented of and unatoned, would be an indorsement of that which the people have so often and so thoroughly condemned.

Second—The Republicans of Pennsylvania having been the first to demand a change in the Constitution that would abolish special legislation and all its attendant evils, and the necessary legislation for the call of a Constitutional Convention for that purpose having emanated from them, we are justified in rejoicing to-day over the accomplishment of that great reform, and over the delivery of the State from the evil consequences of the old system.

Third—The movement for the formation of the new Constitution having been made by the Republican Party, and carried to completion under its auspices, the task of putting into operation the machinery of the new fundamental law belongs to it of right, and the duty it involves will be, as it has been, faithfully performed by it.

Fourth—Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up in this State under our present system of fees as a compensation for county officers, we demand such legislation as will substitute adequate salaries for fees, and such as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

Fifth—We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, which has grown up under the fostering care of the State, and as it is now munificently endowed by the annual appropriation from the State, secured to it by the constitution, the State is bound to see that all her children are duly educated under it in the duties of citizenship that they may thereby become better able to enjoy and perpetuate our popular institutions.

Sixth—We recognize that as the true policy of government which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and pursuits necessarily existing in a country of such vast extent as ours, and this can be done only by directing legislation so as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry. We are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development; of putting a stop to large grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers, and securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and transportation; of properly adjusting the relations between capital and labor, in order that they may receive a just and equitable share of the profits, and of holding those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges in strict conformity to the law, so that through combined influences people of varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union, and of advancing the social and material prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

Seventh—The paralysis which has fallen upon the manufacturing industry of the country within the past year is a fresh evidence of the necessity of that protection to our manufacturing interests for which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always fought. The reduction of the tariff, accompanied as it was by largely increased importations, not only helped to bring on the panic, but has rendered recovery from it more difficult, as well as lamentably slow.

Eighth—The attempt made just prior to the adjournment of Congress to establish free trade through the agency of the reciprocity treaty with Canada demands the severest condemnation. It was an effort to accomplish through treaty-making power alone that which belongs properly and of right to the popular branch of the Government, and to put redress out of the people's reach for twenty-one years to come. The control over the subject of the national revenue was placed by the Constitution in the hands of the immediate representatives of the people, and we protest against any scheme to take it out of their hands by means of a treaty which the people cannot abrogate or repeal.

Ninth—The frantic efforts now being made by the Democratic Party to bring on a war of races in the South, with the design of depriving a portion of its citizens of the rights which belong to them, show that the mission of the Republican Party has not ended, and that its further continuance is necessary to secure equally to every citizen the rights which belong to all.

Tenth—Emancipation and enfranchisement having been secured by the adoption of the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and by the necessary legislation for their enforcement, and equality of civil rights having been guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, it is the imperative duty of Congress to see that such guaranty is enforced by appropriate statutes.

Eleventh—The establishment of the national bank system having secured to the people of the entire nation the best system of bank currency ever offered to them, the privileges of that system should be no longer confined to a privileged class, but should be free to all under general and equal laws, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people and the recognized laws of trade.

Twelfth—We reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day.

Thirteenth—That the Republican Party continue to remember, with gratitude, the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage, and self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country in the late civil war.

Fourteenth—That entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, ability, and statesmanship of Gov. John F. Hartranft, we unhesitatingly present him to our Republican friends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1876. His blameless and exalted character as a man, his extraordinary ability as an administrative officer, the purity of his public life, and his splendid record as a soldier, all commend him to an enthusiastic and hearty support for a position which he is so well qualified to adorn.

Resolved, That the candidates this day nominated in connection with the President of this Convention be authorized to appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, and that the Committee consist of two from each Senatorial District in Philadelphia and Allegheny County, two each from Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Luzerne, and Schuylkill, and one from each of the other counties.

Resolved, That the General Government having determined that the one hundredth anniversary of American independence shall be celebrated in the metropolis of Pennsylvania, it becomes the duty of our representatives in Congress and the Legislature to give their earnest support to such measures as will tend to the success of that great event; and we call upon the people of the Commonwealth to emulate each other in displaying the products of their industry and the resources of our State.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—The convention met at noon. George Lear, of Bucks County, was elected temporary Chairman. After a speech by Mr. Lear and the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization, Resolutions, and Contested Seats, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon. On reassembling J. S. Rutan, of Beaver County, was elected permanent President, with one Vice President from each Congressional District, and the usual number of Secretaries and doorkeepers. Hon. E. M. Paxson was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court on the first ballot. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot. Hon. Harrison Allen, of Warren County, was unanimously nominated for Auditor General on the first ballot, and Col. R. B. Beath, of Schuylkill County, was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, ex-member of Congress from this State, in moving the adoption of the resolutions reported, said, with special reference to the one name, Gov. Hartranft for the Presidency, that the Republicans, not only of the State of Pennsylvania, but of the nation at large, were moved to put forward Presidential candidates at this early day by a desire to stop the slanders that are being uttered against the existing President, Gen. Grant. He said that the President was in no position to speak for himself, but that he did not entertain any aspirations toward a third term. He would not depart from the precedent established by Washington, the father of the nation. He had no wish to depart from it; but if he had, then the time had come for the great Republican Party to assert its adherence to that precedent and its opposition to any filling of that office for three terms by a President of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

A resolution indorsing Gen. Grant in the event of his candidacy for a third term was voted down with loud shouts of disapproval. Three cheers were given for the ticket, and the convention adjourned.

MAINE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 19.—The Kennebec County Democratic Convention, in session here, this afternoon nominated for State Senators A. P. Snow, of Winthrop, and Soligman Heath, of Waterville.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION OF ANDROSCOGGIN.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 19.—The Republican County Convention for Androscoggin County, held in Auburn this morning, nominated State Senators Rounds and Burrill by acclamation. John Read was nominated for County Commissioner, and Alexander F. Merrill for County Treasurer. An eloquent speech was made by Hon. Wm. P. Frye on national topics. A proposition looking to an inquiry into the probable vote on the United States Senatorship was made, but not seconded.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The Tennessee Democratic and Conservative Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor assembled to-day. Hon. G. O. Henry, of Montgomery County, was elected permanent President. The following platform was adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Tennessee in convention assembled most cordially invite all good and true men who desire to increase the prosperity of the people of the State and preserve her honor untarnished, to unite with us in carrying out the following principles, to wit:

First—That all honest labor should be protected, and receive its just reward.

Second—That the burdens of the Government should be borne by the whole property of the country; that all assessments and taxes should be equal, uniform, and just, and no improper discrimination should be make against any species of property.

Third—That we favor a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and insist that no power should be exercised by the General Government that is not clearly delegated or clearly implied in the necessary exercise of power so delegated.

Fourth—That we oppose all monopolies, rings, and combinations formed for the oppression of the people; that we are for the abolition of all useless and unnecessary offices, for a proper reduction of all excessive salaries, for the most rigid economy in the administration of the State Government, for all necessary reforms in the law, so as to make its execution speedy, just, and certain; that we will hold the collectors of revenue to a strict accountability in the collection and appropriation of said revenue; that we deplore the existence of all indebtedness, Federal, State, county, and municipal, and demand that no more tax shall be levied upon the people than shall be found to be essentially necessary for the support of the State Government, administered on the principles of the most rigid economy, and for the payment of its just debts and obligations, and the preservation of its credit and honor untarnished, and are therefore opposed to an increase of taxation.

Fifth—That we favor the abolition of the present odious national banking system, and the payment of the bonds of the Government by the issuance of its non-interest bearing notes, according to contract expressed and implied at the time of the creation of such obligations, and a repeal of the present oppressive Federal tariff, and the enactment of a law solely with a view to the collection of necessary revenue; that we denounce all legislation that seeks to interfere with the individual rights of the citizen to his own associates, and particularly what is known as the supplemental Civil Rights bill pending before the Federal Congress, as a palpable violation of the Constitution, intended to vex, harrass, oppress, and degrade the people of the Southern States, and be productive of untold social and political evils to both races, and which we should resist by all legal and constitutional means in our power.

The following gentlemen were then named for candidates for Governor: Morgan, Key, Kerr, Netherland, Porter, Burns, Wright, Fite, Marks, Ensby, and Thomas. The first and second ballots were scattering, and Judge Fite was then withdrawn. On the third ballot Thomas received 185 votes; Burns, 172; Porter, 315; Marks, 144; and the others scattering. On the first ballot there were 953 votes cast; necessary to a choice, 639. On the third ballot there were 649 votes cast; necessary to a choice, 432. The convention then adjourned until evening.

OHIO.

PROBABLE REJECTION OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—In Cincinnati the majority for the Constitution is 5,700, and for the license 10,904. Returns from other parts of the State indicate the rejection of the Constitution by a majority variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Democrats of the Twelfth District nominated Hon. Hendrick B. Wright for Congress to-day on the first ballot.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 19.—The Democrats of the First District of Vermont met at Middlebury to-day, and nominated Homer W. Heaton, of Montpelier, for Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—M. A. Candler, of Dekalb County, was nominated for Congress to-day on the eighth ballot.

THE INDIANS.

GEN. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION ATTACKED—FOUR THOUSAND INDIANS REPULSED AFTER A BLOODY FIGHT.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 19.—A report comes from Fort Sully to-night, that Indians to the number of 4,000 attacked Gen. Custer's expedition on the 15th, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Custer's loss is reported at fifty killed and wounded. This report was brought into Fort Sully by a mail rider, who states he met one of Custer's scouts above Grand River, and got the news from him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Joliet, Ill., says a fire broke out in the Atkinson House yesterday afternoon, and consumed that building, together with the livery stable attached. The Robinson House also took fire, and will probably be destroyed. The wind was blowing a perfect gale toward the Court-house, which is in imminent danger. The following is a list of the losses: A. Robertson, owner of the Robertson House, $54,000; insurance, $14,000. F. D. Rexford, lessee of the Robertson House, $26,000; insurance, $16,000. William Atkinson, of the Atkinson House, $4,000; fully insured. F. E. Smith, liquor dealer, $1,000. Henry Ewing, livery stable keeper, $1,800. The fire was put under control with the greatest difficulty. The total loss will be about $100,000; insurance about $50,000.

A fire occurred at Shelbina, Mo., on Tuesday, by which the business centre of the town was destroyed. Eight large stores and several smaller buildings were burned. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, on which there is an insurance of from $15,000 to $20,000.

The residence of W. Rutherford, in Millbank, Ontario, with his store, warehouse, barns, and stables, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is about $10,000, on which there was no insurance. J. B. Rutherford had his hands and face badly burned, and Hugh Ross had his leg broken by falling timbers.

A fire at Springfield, Ontario, yesterday morning, destroyed the stores occupied by R. Scott & Co., dry goods; G. W. Davis, hardware; and D. McKenzie, grocer. The loss is heavy; partially insured.

The village of Washington, a few miles from New-Hamburg, Ontario, was more than half destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Several swamps in the neighborhood are burning, and the atmosphere has been filled with dense smoke for several days past.

A block of wooden dwellings in Dedham, Mass., occupied by C. A. Muldoon, millinery; Robert Pepper, house painter, and others, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $5,000.

The junk shop of E. Geary & Son, on Federal street, Boston, was burned yesterday morning, causing a loss of $4,000; insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of the two-story frame building, No. 74 Bleecker street, occupied by Samuel Marks as a trunk factory. Damage to stock $600. A portion of the basement was occupied by Rafael Diego, fruit dealer, loss $200. The building is owned by Willett F. Stephens, and was damaged to the extent of $200.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of *El Correo*, a Spanish newspaper, at No. 42 Broadway, causing $150 damage.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON IN BRITTANY—BAZAINE GOING TO ENGLAND—MR. HOFFMAN IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—President MacMahon, in his progress through Brittany, has arrived at Rennes.

Marshal Bazaine intends to go to England in a few days.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Ex-Governor of New-York, has arrived in this city.

M. Paul Féval, the dramatist, is going to New-York to superintend the rehearsals of his new play.

SPAIN.

CARLIST AND REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES CLAIMED.

BAYONNE, Aug. 19.—Carlist advices report a second engagement at Oteiza between Moriones and Dorregaray, in which the former was defeated with heavy loss and driven back to Larraga.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—It is officially announced that three assaults of the Carlists on Alcaniz have been repulsed with a loss to the garrison of sixty killed and wounded.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME ABANDONED—NATURE OF ITS ACTION.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The *Post* says the Brussels Congress abandoned the Russian programme. The delegates have transmitted for ratification to their respective Governments the resolutions adopted, which merely enlarge the humane provisions of the Geneva Convention.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

EVACUATION OF FORMOSA WITHIN NINETY DAYS DEMANDED BY CHINA.

HONG KONG, Aug. 18.—The Chinese Government has given Japan ninety days to withdraw its troops from the Island of Formosa. In the meantime China is making extensive preparations for war with Japan, which it is generally believed will ensue.

CUBA.

ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENTS—RAIDS FREQUENT AND SUCCESSFUL.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—On the night of the 13th inst. the insurgents burned a dwelling house on a plantation near Estrella.

Sagua was also assaulted by a band, supposed to be that of Caoba. The insurgents succeeded in securing a quantity of money, and goods which they carried off. One of the men garrisoning the place was wounded.

THE DECREE REGULATING EXEMPTIONS FROM DRAFT.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The following is the decree issued yesterday in regard to exemption from the draft:

"The authorized exemption from military service on payment of $1,000 without exception, having caused great numbers to exempt themselves, largely diminishing the forces of the different corps of the contingent, which are strictly necessary for the service, it is, therefore, found convenient to cease, for the future, exemptions for $1,000 in the cavalry corps and the colored militia. Only substitution of able-bodied men will be permitted. Exemptions from service in the infantry on payment of $1,000 will be continued. CONCHA."

A SHARP FIGHT AT IGUARA—DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS—OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The Spanish guerrillas on the 12th inst. discovered a band of insurgents, under Jiminez, and pursued it to Iguara. There the rebels made a stand, and the Spaniards attacked them, but under unfavorable circumstances, receiving a galling fire from the woods, from which they suffered severely. Afterward the insurgents, heavily reinforced, charged with the *machete*. Notwithstanding their inferiority in numbers, the guerrillas valiantly defended themselves, and although compelled finally to withdraw, succeeded in carrying off their wounded. The killed they were obliged to leave on the field of battle, among them one Captain and two Lieutenants. The losses of the insurgents must have been quite as heavy, as the guerrillas fought with great courage. In consequence of this check, all the Spanish forces at the different head-quarters in the vicinity have taken the field.

The insurgents who raided through Sancti Spiritus, as previously reported, were all mounted. They ran over the town crying "Viva" and discharging pistols and rifles in every direction. They remained only an hour, but attacked no houses.

Brig. Gen. Zea, Chief of Staff of the Island, left Havana this morning to take command in person of the troops in the jurisdictions of Sancti Spiritus, Remedios, Moron, and Ciego de Avila.

Five battalions of reinforcements have been sent to the Cinco-Villas.

Dispatches from Holguin to the 14th inst. report that the commandant of the jurisdiction and of the column encamped at Fray Benito continues to pursue the bands of insurgents everywhere. The latter, who have been seriously punished, are afraid to encounter the Spanish troops. The commandant does not confine himself to pursuing the enemy. He is pushing on the works for the defense of the cultivated zone, which he purposes to make proof against rebel surprises. Many proprietors and others are contributing laborers, carts, material, and money to the work. Hopes are entertained of grand results from the Winter campaign if the army division of the Eastern Department is reinforced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 18.—The Brazilian Parliament has dissolved.

THE CAYENNE AND DEMERARA CABLE.

KINGSTON, Aug. 10, via HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The cable between Cayenne and Demerara will not be completed before October. The cable steam-ship Hooper will return to London for an additional supply of cable, to duplicate the lines between Demerara and Jamaica.

TOUR OF THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Senate committee now on a tour of inspection of the Naval Stations of the country, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning in the United States steamer Despatch, which left Newport Tuesday. The committee, together with Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rogers, were received by Commodore Nichols and the officers of this station. A complimentary salute of nineteen guns was also fired. The committee then visited the various departments of the yard, and while at the lower ship-house an alarm of fire was sounded in order to show the efficiency of the Fire Department of the yard. The men responded promptly, and the trial was very satisfactory. Subsequently the committee and officers were entertained by Commodore [illegible] his house. The committee will [illegible] mouth yard.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNT OF THE GEORGETOWN RIOT.

WAR BETWEEN COLORED FACTIONS—THE TOWN OCCUPIED BY ARMED NEGROES—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Aug. 17.

On Saturday we published a brief account of the beginning of a riot between the opposing negro factions in Georgetown. Since then additional particulars have been received. The town at the last accounts was entirely at the mercy and in the possession of a mob of mad negro savages who were shooting at each other with the greatest possible gusto. A few words of explanation will enable the people of this civilized country to understand the situation, and to appreciate the beauties of radical reformation in this State. The Republican Party in Georgetown County is composed of ignorant negroes. One faction is led by W. H. Jones, a noisy negro, who holds the position of State Senator until 1876, but who seems to be desirous of perpetuating his political power with a prospective eye to the office of Adjutant General of the State, which office is to be filled in the coming election. The opposing faction is led by James A. Bowley, a member of the last House of Representatives and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committeee, who, in two years, made a handsome fortune of $50,000 or $60,000 on a salary of $600 a year. Bowley uses his money in the campaign, and Jones, who seems not to be quite so flush, but who is Colonel of the Militia, uses the guns, so that the sinews of war seem to be about equally divided. What position the two leaders occupy in relation to the Gubernatorial canvass does not seem to be very clearly understood. Both have been bellowing very loudly for reform, but which one wants to reform with Moses, or which one to reform with Chamberlain, has not yet been ascertained. Ever since the campaign opened these two lights of South Carolina Republicanism have been making things hot for the decent people of the county. On Wednesday last a convention was called to meet at Georgetown to nominate delegates to the State Republican Nominating Convention. The Georgetown *Times* explains that "two calls were made for this convention—one by the Bowleyites at 12 o'clock, the other by the Jonesites at 2 o'clock. The court-house was the place. The object of one party was to forestall the other. The 2 o'clocks were determined to break up the 12 o'clocks, and the 12 o'clocks, if defeated, to completely annihilate the 2 o'clocks. So, at the roll of the drum and the toot of the fife both parties assembled at the ancient seat of justice, and entered into a meeting, or a miserable apology for a drunken broil or brutal row, whereby that same seat of justice was profaned, the public peace invaded, and decency violated." The bullets of the Bowley reformers proved to be too strong for the Jones reformers, and the latter incontinently fled, after several of them had been wounded. In the mêlée an unfortunate negro who was a bystander was mortally wounded by a pistol-shot. The Bowley reformers, being now masters of the situation, reorganized the meeting and nominated the following delegates: George Pawley, Peter Woodbury, Thomas Jandon, William Brunson, Paulus Jandon, Ben Myers, Philander Brownfield, Frank Penny, Anthony Jandon, and Planet Reynolds. In the meantime, the *Times* says, pump water had relieved the wounded scalps, old demijohns had fortified slackened courage, and the Jonesites went "to the rescue." But too late. The flush of victory had rendered the Bowleyites doubly strong, and the Jonesites were compelled to beat a retreat, hurling back in defiance the words, "Beware and wait." This was the situation at the close of Wednesday, and the following letters will give the reader an idea of the pandemonium which now began. It may be stated here that the population of the town of Georgetown consists of 748 whites and 2,772 colored. The population of the county is 2,776 whites and 13,388 colored persons.

ATTACK ON JONES' RESIDENCE—ATTEMPT TO KILL CONGRESSMAN RAINEY.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 14.

Last night was enacted one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this State since the war. The rival factions of the Radical Party in this county have long been at enmity, W. H. Jones, our Senator, being the acknowledged leader of one party, and James A. Bowley, one of Representatives, the leader of the other. The Bowley crowd last night surrounded Jones' house and fired at it all night, wounding four men and kicking up a muss generally. This was kept up all night. This morning your reporter went up to Jones' residence, and what was his surprise to see not only the whole house, but the whole fence, completely riddled with bullets and slugs. Your readers can form no adequate idea of the looks of the house—the outside and inside just literally full of bullet-holes and bullets. The wonder is that every inmate was not killed; half of them were wounded as it was. This morning the Sheriff, aided by the Militia, had been arresting everyone connected with this riotous proceeding. The leading scoundrel, Bowley, is now in jail, together with several others. Woodbury, one of our colored wardens, who was also in the row, ran off to North Island, and up to this time he has not been caught. I believe I express the wish of every decent white and colored man in the town when I say that it is one hope that Bowley and his miserable crowd (especially Bowley) may spend a sweet time in the penitentiary. The town (even while I am writing) is in a great excitement. Everybody is on the go. I forgot to mention that they fired four shots at the United States mail; also their intention being to kill Congressman Rainey, he being expected to arrive last night by the mail stage.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—THE TOWN AT THE MERCY OF THE MOB.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Aug. 14.

For the last two or three days Georgetown has been the scene of the most outrageous disorder and confusion. The negroes, formed in two parties, under the leadership, the one of Senator W. H. Jones and the other of Representative James A. Bowley, have been waging a fierce fight against each other. Guns and pistols have been freely used, and one or two persons mortally wounded. Armed squads of negroes have been patroling the streets, shouting and cursing. The peace of the town has been most violently disturbed, and there is every prospect of a dangerous riot. Last night, about 1 o'clock, the dwelling-house of Senator Jones was attacked and fired into by a crowd of Bowley men. The building was completely riddled with shot, and several persons inside were wounded. The firing continued at intervals from about 12 o'clock to 4 o'clock. Loud volleys at times were heard, and the whole community were alarmed. Negroes from the country, all well armed with plantation muskets, hoes, and rice-sickles, are now flocking into town from all quarters, screaming and hallooing, furious with excitement. Our inefficient county officers are powerless to quell the disturbance. There is no telling when the riot will end, or what fearful consequences may result therefrom. The whites are few and unorganized. There are no means of securing assistance in case of emergency. No troops are quartered near, and the means of communication with the town imperfect. The negroes are now incensed, mad, and furious; fortunately their fury is as yet directed only against one another, but who knows but that it soon may be directed against those whom they have been taught to consider their enemies, their former masters. An armed crowd is not easily quelled, and when that crowd consists of ignorant, brutal, highly excited, half savage negroes, there is more difficulty and great danger. Their savage impetuosity will lead them on beyond the object of their gathering, until they stop only when they have gone too far. This is what we have to fear. We here can only be prepared for the worst. This is a feature of Republican Government.

THE SITUATION ON SATURDAY.

From a gentleman who left Georgetown on Saturday we have obtained the following additional particulars:

The most furious persons in the mob were the negro women, who were armed with rice-hooks, scythes, and hoes, and whose language, as is usual on such occasions, was terrible. All Thursday and Friday armed negroes of the Jones faction were pouring into the town from the surrounding plantations on the river and on the islands. During the attack on Jones' house on Thursday night the house was guarded by a body of his adherents, whom the Bowley reformers drove off. They opened fire upon the house, and completely riddled it with their bullets. Jones himself was wounded in the thumb. A Dr. Thompson, a visitor from Philadelphia, was shot in the leg, and Henry Joy, one of the County Commissioners, was also wounded. On Friday morning, Jones paraded through the streets crying and cursing, followed by a few negroes. Later in the day he gathered a company of the Militia, of which he is the Colonel, and persuaded the Sheriff to take command of them. Bowley's house, which is one of the finest in the town, was at this time surrounded by an angry and excited crowd of Jonesites, consisting of men and women, who threatened death to any one who approached, and swore vengeance against Bowley. The Intendant of the town interviewed Jones, and got him to consent to withdraw his forces. He then attempted to get into Bowley's house, but the mob, who still surrounded it, swore that they would not let any white man enter it, and swore, too, with fearful imprecations, that they intended to burn it down. The Sheriff with the Militia, then marched to the house, and while the latter kept the crowd back, the Sheriff persuaded Bowley, as a means of saving his life, to surrender himself and go to jail. He did so, accompanied by his satellites, Geo. Pawley, Antony Jandon, and Ned Lawrence, (three colored Custom-house officers,) and followed by a mob of Jones' negroes, hooting, yelling, cursing, and swearing. The slogan of these savages was, "De Bowleyites hab offended our god, an' we gwine to hab vengeance." By their god they meant Jones, who is so regarded by them. On Friday evening the women brick-batted Bowley's house, smashing all the windows in, and wounding a colored man who tried to stop them. A colored Methodist preacher came up soon afterward, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance in the immediate neighborhood. Before this the Jones mob was loudly swearing that if it could not burn Bowley's house in any other way, it would do it by burning the whole town. At 8 o'clock on Friday evening a rain and thunder storm came up and cooled off things a little, and by this means the night was passed without any demonstrations from either side. On Saturday morning, when our informant left, there was less rioting, but the excitement was intense and the anxiety on the part of the white citizens very great. It is reported that an attempt will be made to turn out the officer in charge of the armory and arsenal in the town, and place in charge another man who will allow the guns and ammunition to be used. Jones seems to have Gov. Moses on his side, for, about two weeks ago, some of his rioters were arrested and bound over to trial by a Trial Justice named C. R. Anderson. For this discharge of his duty Jones went to Columbia and procured from Moses the removal of Anderson, and the appointment of a man named J. Harvey Jones, who has been loafing around the county for some time.

PROGRESS OF THE IRON TRADE.

WHAT BLAST FURNACES CAN BE MADE TO DO.

Even amid the very prolonged depression which has characterized the American iron trade since the great panic of last Fall, it would appear that progress cannot and will not be delayed. Another stride has been made in the manufacture of iron, viz., the production of a vastly-increased quantity of iron from the same furnace. This, of course, means less capital to be invested than was formerly thought to be necessary in the manufacture of pig-iron, so far as the erection of furnaces is concerned. It has lately been demonstrated in the most practical manner in Pittsburg, that a blast furnace with a supposed average capacity of producing 450 tons of pig-metal per week can be made to produce 612 tons, an increase of thirty-six per cent. in production, without any increased outlay of capital. The famous Isabella Furnaces, of Pittsburg, are known all over the world; they have been described in detail in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is in one of these furnaces that this striking increase of production has been developed. The capacity of the two furnaces has always been set down at about 1,000 tons per week. The No. 1 furnace, which has attracted much attention in the trade, is the smaller of the two, the diameter of its "bosh" being only eighteen feet, while the "bosh" of the No. 2 furnace is twenty feet in diameter. The No. 2 furnace is at present out of blast, having just been relieved. But the No. 1 furnace has, to some extent, made up for the idleness of the other. During the week ending Aug. 8 this furnace turned out over 612 tons of pig-iron. The returns for four weeks, ending on that date, will show how that great production was gradually reached. They were as follows:

	Tons.	lbs.
Week ending July 18	555	1,150
Week ending July 25	556	240
Week ending Aug. 1	587	1,530
Week ending Aug. 8	612	1,410
Total	2,311	2,090

The average per week was 578 tons, the largest run in one day being 102.630 tons. Of the different qualities of this product there were:

	Tons.	lbs.
No. 1 foundry iron	624	960
No. 1 Gray Mill iron	1,687	1,130
Total	2,311	2,090

This production, from a furnace of the same size, has never been equaled in any iron-making country in the world, and speaks well for the enterprise and energy of American iron masters. When the No. 2 Isabella furnace is blown in and gets into good running order it will turn out 700 tons and over per week. This will give a weekly production of the two furnaces of about 1,325 tons, or about 65,000 tons per annum. These figures mark a new era in the American manufacture of iron.

SELF-MADE NOBLEMEN.

"It has been said," remarks the London *Echo*, "that it is chiefly deference to the English love for a lord that induces so many foreigners to assume a title when business, pleasure, or misfortune sends them to this country. The polite consideration implied in this view of the matter is certainly very flattering, if not strictly true. There are probably many Continental gentlemen who burden themselves with titles during their residence in England which they find it convenient to drop when they return to their homes, but the creation of false nobility is not exclusively, nor perhaps mainly, carried on for the gratification of English taste. The Continental nations are quite as fond of a lord as the English, although they express their affection in a somewhat different form. The foreigner's love of nobility would appear to lead him very frequently to confer a title upon himself—a feat almost wholly unknown in England; and there is reason to believe that the number of fictitious titles worn by foreigners in this country does not greatly exceed in proportion those which they wear at home. With regard to France in particular, this is decidedly the case. Ever since the destruction of the *ancienne noblesse* at the time of the great revolution, Governments and individuals have been constantly busy in an attempt to fill up the vacuum in the national heart that was thus created, until at last the nobility, of one kind or other, to be found in France are more numerous than they ever were before. For, while the Englishman likes his neighbor to be a lord, the Frenchman likes to be that neighbor. The quantity of spurious titular metal current in France has long been known to be greatly in excess of the standard coin, and but little of the latter, we fear, would be admitted by thoroughgoing Legitimists to bear either the true stamp or to be composed of the pure gold current in the Faubourg St. Germain. As a real caste, nobility has ceased to exist in France. The best of the blue blood in that country has been sadly mixed and contaminated since its circulation and transfusion have been deprived of the jealous and watchful direction of Kings ruling by divine right.

As might be expected, this state of affairs is regarded as very unsatisfactory by the members of the present French Government, and indications are not wanting that, notwithstanding the multiplicity and magnitude of the schemes in which they are engaged, they have formed the design of attempting to reduce the existing titular chaos and confusion to some sort of order. The circular that has been issued by M. Tailhaud, the Minister of Justice, warning all judges, mayors, adjoints, and other functionaries calling themselves Marquises, Counts, or Barons, that they must prove their right to these titles or cease to append them to their official signatures, is probably only the first of a series of similar measures, having for their object the rehabilitation of nobility in France, and perhaps even the revival of a caste aristocracy, which would form an efficient buttress and bulwark to a Legitimate Monarchy. The difficulties that stand in the way of the accomplishment of this object are of so formidable a character as to appear altogether insurmountable; but the men now in office in France are great in faith, and, believing that they have the countenance of Heaven as well as of the Pope, they are prepared even to grapple with impossibilities. During the existence of the nominal Republic—administered by Monarchists, and qualified or neutralized by the Marshalate—the French Government will, we may presume, be compelled to confine their efforts to the elimination of the purely ficticious elements in French nobility. Until a legitimate fountain of honor has been re-erected there can clearly be no new creation of legitimate nobility: and whatever may be thought of the prospects of the Republic—such as it is—the chances of Henry Cinq mounting the throne on his own terms are not very bright. But the preliminary task of separating the counterfeit titles from the genuine, which the French Government have apparently undertaken, is one that will tax their powers. This is not the first time that the attempt has been made, and by Governments stronger than that which now reigns in France. The first Napoleon and the third both tried to check the growth of spurious titles, and both signally failed. In spite of the former, the eldest sons of Dukes persisted in calling themselves Marquises and the younger sons Counts, and at the present time this system has been so far developed that all the males of a Baron's family and their male descendants, *ad infinitum*, dub themselves Barons also. Nor has this process been confined to families having titled heads; individuals who had not a shadow of a claim to connection with nobility of any kind have usurped the titles of nobility, which has been winked at and implicitly sanctioned by successive Ministries. It will be interesting to watch the progress and fate of the experiment that M. Tailhaud has just initiated.

The circumstance that no titles can be conferred as long as the Republic lasts might not unreasonably be looked upon as favorable to the ultimate attainment of the object the French Government have in view. In most countries within recent years titles have been so multiplied and have been so lavishly distributed—not to speak of those which have been self-assumed—that popular respect for them has sensibly diminished. Our readers will remember the story in which Artemus Ward twits his countrymen on their fondness for prefixing some official title to their names. The American humorist relates that, on his arriving at an English inn, the landlord informed him that he had just parted with a fellow-countryman of his own, who had been staying with him for a week. Artemus asked his host whether his visitor was a General, a Judge, a Colonel, or a Captain, and receiving a negative answer to each of these questions, he unhesitatingly pronounced the soi-disant American to be an arrant impostor. We believe it is still the case that in certain German States the title of Baron can be acquired by purchasing an acre or two of land, and prominent examples of Barons who have bought their nobility in this way could perhaps be cited. Even in England the titles currently in use are not all beyond doubt and suspicion. Sir Bernard Burke, Mr. Debrett, and other authorities in this matter are every now and again in the habit of directing attention to gentlemen who use titles to which they have no proper claim, and regardless of the law which forbids the wearing of foreign orders and titles in England without the express consent or sanction of the Sovereign, these decorations and titles are not uncommonly worn. Then, too, there is no disguising the fact that certain ancient as well as new English honors have fallen into disrepute among us. Baronetcies and knighthoods have lost some of the high respect that was once attached to them; while the anecdote that is told of Lord Palmerston having threatened to 'C. B.' a person who had displeased him—whether true or false—not inaccurately illustrates the feeling generally entertained in respect to that and other recently invented designations."

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN SILK MANUFACTURE.

From the London Standard.

The Coventry ribbon trade has for some time past been in a very depressed condition, from what cause has never been satisfactorily ascertained; but, on the other hand, so far as can be learned, the Continental manufacturers have been doing a good trade, and are at present abundantly supplied with orders. Among the weavers of Coventry, however, there has lately arisen an anxious desire to know the actual position of their Continental rivals. A committee, formed of representatives of both political parties, met together, and after discussion resolved, if the necessary funds could be procured, that a deputation of weavers should visit the principal centres of the Swiss ribbon trade, obtain what information they could, and report to the general body. From their report it appears the members for the city (Mr. H. W. Eaton and Mr. H. M. Jackson) were communicated with, and they agreed to render every assistance, and each promised to pay half the expense. The committee accordingly appointed Mr. Z. Wheatley and Mr. J. Pinches to form the deputation, and a linguistic difficulty was overcome by engaging Mr. James Imhoff, a native of Switzerland, residing in Coventry, to accompany the party in the capacity of interpreter. The deputation left the "ancient city" on Tuesday, July 14, and on arriving in London held an interview with Mr. Eaton, who sent for the Swiss Consul in London and acquainted him with the object of the visit of the deputation. This gentleman promised to write to a friend in Basle and ask him to use his influence in obtaining admission to the different factories there. After visiting Mr. Jackson, the deputation started for Basle, where they arrived on Thursday, and on Friday visited a Basle factory belonging to a gentleman named Borkings. This was the only place to which they could gain admission. The first machinery they saw was the winding-engines, which are very different from the English, and do their work more efficiently. The skeins of silk are made to run up instead of down, and the engine is so constructed that while a female is winding the silk a bobbin is being rewound. The advantage of this plan is that the silk being rewound never "rings" or "catches." The price paid for winding is very low. The weaving shops were next visited; the looms were found to be slightly different from those in use at home, and a different method of making and passing the harness contributed to its durability. The works were in divisions, each of which was weighted and hung over pulleys behind the loom. The wages for females ranged from 12 shillings and 3 pence to 16 shillings and 3 pence per week for good "hands," and for good workmen the wages are 16 shillings and 3 pence to 20 shillings and 4 pence per week, the working hours being from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Saturdays till 5 P. M. Many of the weavers live six and seven miles away from their place of work. The out-door weaving is carried on chiefly in the neighborhood of Basle, and in this district the deputation visited upward of twenty-five villages. They found that the weaving is carried on in the kitchen or ground floor. The looms being built with great regard to solidity, no staying is required. They belong in most instances to the manufacturers, who, unlike the English, require no payment for the use of them. The manufacturer also provides everything that is wanted, and no time is wasted by the weaver in transacting business at the warehouse. The arrangement of the looms is also different from the English arrangement, and they are, as a rule, splendid pieces of machinery. They are worked by a hole along the front, unlike the Coventry looms, which are turned by a wheel at the end. The silk is much superior, and a finer ribbon is produced, in addition to a greater quantity of work being made than by the Coventry weaver. The price paid at Sissah for making a twenty-four dy. Oriental black ribbon in a fourteen-shuttle loom was 96 francs, or £3 18s. in English money, for the whole set of warps, measuring 160 yards. In nearly all the houses they saw a filling machine, which filled four or six quills at a time, effecting a great saving of labor. At Pucken some ribbon was seen in course of manufacture very similar to some which has lately been made at Coventry. A number of villages were visited, and from inspection of the machinery and inquiries as to price paid, &c., the deputation were enabled to make some very important memoranda, and they were informed that within a radius of fifty miles there were at least 30,000 looms. The deputation, after making some further inquiries, started for England, and reached Coventry on Thursday night, July 23, having been absent ten days. The deputation think it right that the weavers of Coventry should know their real position, and they believe the outdoor weavers of Switzerland are their chief competitors. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that they were all well employed, while the Coventry weavers were idle. They consider the Coventry weavers are equal, if not superior, to those of the Continent, but think the machinery of the latter is far superior. They wish to draw attention to the fact that all the looms, filling-machines, &c., belong to the manufacturer in Switzerland; that everything is found for the weaver; that the warps are all cleared, "picking up" being dispensed with. Then, again, the weavers have longer lengths, never less than 160 yards, and they never "cut out" till the "warps are down." They have all their shute at once, and only have to go to the warehouse when a set of warps is completed—in short, they can work all the time, and have no hindrances. This is an immense advantage, and the people boast that they are sure to get all the extensive orders, because they can execute them more cheaply, while the Coventry weavers may, perhaps, get the smaller orders, because they cut the work out in smaller lengths, and so can execute them more quickly. The deputation think that something should be done to make the competition a little more equal; and, indeed, it is their opinion that if something is not done Coventry will eventually lose what little trade she now possesses. They therefore hope the manufacturers and weavers of Coventry will take the matter into their serious consideration.

FREIGHT FOR SPANISH PORTS.

Merchants and ship-owners trading with the Spanish ports are not a little exercised in regard to the new impost of forty cents per package, on all packages shipped for Spanish ports, claimed by the Spanish Consul at this port, in pursuance of instructions from the Spanish Government. The claim was first preferred in the case of the Norwegian brig Olaf Kyrre, of which the agents are Tobias & Co. The sum demanded by the Spanish Consul for signing the clearance papers of the Olaf Kyrre was $1,100, a demand with which the firm, of course, refused to comply. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday had an interview with a member of the firm, who said that the proposed charge was utterly preposterous and could not be maintained. Hitherto the fees demanded by the Spanish Consulate amounted to only about $10 or so, and now it was intended to impose fees that would aggregate thousands of dollars. The charges in question contained no element of discrimination, and a merchant was liable to pay as much for a package of diamonds as for a package of shoe-pegs. Subsequently the Spanish Vice Consul stated to the reporter that the whole difficulty probably originated in a mistake. He was not in a position to speak positively on the subject at present, but he felt assured that the correspondence in regard to the matter now being carried on between the Consul and the Spanish authorities would eventuate in proving that there was no adequate cause for alarm. He thought it very probable that the charge claimed would proved to have originated in mistake.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Park Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. The Commissioners present were Messrs. Stebbins, Williamson, and Stewart. A proposal was received from John Hogan, who stated that he would do all the granite work on the proposed new Museum in the Central Park for $52,424. The proposal was accepted. Proposals were also received for the contracts for the mason work, and they were exceedingly numerous. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Moran and Armstrong, of this City. Those gentlemen are to receive the sum of $94,843. The Commissioners were also about to take into consideration maps for proposed improvements in the suburbs of the City, but did not do so in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the meeting commenced. The matter of the suburban improvements will be taken up at the next meeting.

A DRUNKEN MAN STEALS A HAT.

Yesterday, while John Curran, of No. 66 Cherry street, was going along the street in an intoxicated condition, a hat fell out of a window in front of him. He picked it up and continued on his way, until suddenly stopped by Thomas McCarthy, of No. 22 Varick street, the owner of the hat, who seized him by the throat and presented a loaded pistol at his head. A police officer, who was standing on the other side of the way, saw the assault and went to the rescue. McCarthy was afterward taken to the Tombs Police Court, where Justice Wandell committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS.

Commissioner Van Nort has awarded a contract for laying a granite pavement on Twenty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Michael Shannon, at $1 89 a yard. The Commissioner also awarded the contract for regulating and grading One Hundred and Third street, from First to Fifth avenue, to Wm. Parks, at the following rates: Earth excavating at $2 50 per yard; filling at thirty-seven cents per yard; rock cutting at $10 per yard; curbing and guttering and flagging at three cents each per yard. The time for completing the work is two years.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The total number of children of school age in Passaic County, N. J., is 16,819.

The Maine State Teachers' Convention will be held at Rockland, commencing Aug. 25.

The State Teachers' Association of Kentucky have adopted resolutions denouncing the Civil Rights bill.

Rev. J. Jones, Principal of Geneseo Academy, has resigned, and Prof. Gregory has been appointed in his place.

Henry Whittemore, of Hopkinton, a Dartmouth graduate in 1866, has been engaged as Principal of the Westboro High School.

The Detroit Board of Education has abolished the distinction of sex in the matter of teachers' salaries. The highest salary paid is $1,500.

Charles E. Quimby, son of Prof. Quimby, of Dartmouth College, and a recent graduate of that institution, has been engaged to take charge of the Gardner High School, Massachusetts.

Some of the Boston colored people have started a project for recognizing the services of Henry Ward Beecher to their race by forming at Harvard College a medical scholarship for colored men, to be called the Beecher Scholarship.

The reunion of the graduates of the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vt., last week, gave it a good send-off in its new career. The old debt of $40,000 has been wiped out, and the institution starts again with excellent prospects.

Last week, President McElroy, of Adrian College, Mich., received a letter containing the sum of $1,200, written from Newark, N. J., the anonymous writer of which said the money was the legitimate due of the college, and his conscience would no longer permit him to retain it.

A young Philadelphian at school in New-London became homesick, a week or two ago, and started for home on foot, sleeping in barns and station-houses on the way. On arriving there he found that his mother had gone to New-London, so he started back on his return trip on foot.

At the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., there are fourteen resident professors and officers presiding over and giving instruction in the ten schools into which the university is at present divided. The number of students present this term is 256, representing nineteen States, of which Kentucky has six.

Prof. M. C. Fernald, of the Maine State College, with a party from Orono and Bangor, started on the 10th inst. for Mt. Katahdin, to continue the barometrical observations begun last year, in order the more carefully to determine its altitude. Mr. F. Lamson Scribner, of Augusta, accompanies the party, and has charge of the botanical observations.

At a recent meeting of the Cleveland (Ohio) Board of Education, a resolution was offered "that the teachers in our public schools be prohibited from reading the Bible and praying, or teaching any kind of religion to the pupils during school hours." It was laid on the table, a large majority voting against it.

From the annual report of School Superintendent Sears, of Newark, N. J., it appears that there are twenty-one school-houses in that city, which, with the sites, are valued at $1,000,000. The average attendance during the ten and a half months the schools were open was 10,867. The average expense for each pupil was $18 18. There are twenty-three male and 200 female teachers employed in the city.

The Imperial College at Tokio, Japan, and the other Government schools have lately held their annual examinations, and vacation has commenced, to continue until September next. Prof. M. M. Scott, formerly a teacher at the Rincon School, in San Francisco, has been Principal of the Japanese Normal School, and has proved himself an efficient teacher and a particularly successful organizer, of great value to the Japanese.

At the meeting of the Ontario (Canada) Teachers' Association, the following officers were elected: For President, Prof. Goldwin Smith; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Kelly, D. J. Johnston, Cobourg; James Turnbull, Edward Scarlett, Cobourg; Wm. Watson, Weston; Dr. Thornburn, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Kirkland, M. A.; Recording Secretary, A. McMurchy, M. A.; Treasurer, S. McAllister.

Prof. Cyrus M. Tracy, for seven years Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, has resigned and W. P. Bolles, M. D., has been appointed to the chair of Botany. Prof. James F. Babcock, for five years Professor of Chemistry, in the same college, has also resigned. J. M. Merrick has been appointed to the chair of Chemistry. Prof. Babcock has been elected Professor of Chemistry in the Boston University School of Medicine.

The National Baptist Educational Commission has approved of Des Moines as the location for the Baptist College for Iowa. This indorsement was based upon the report of a committee appointed by the Western Advisory Committee—the Western branch of the commission—after having visited Burlington, Pella, and Des Moines. The committee reported to the Chicago Committee, and then the papers were sent on to New-York to the Central Society, and received the strongest approval.

The Amherst College Faculty have been distributing themselves as follows during vacation: President Stearns and Prof. Harris have been at Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Prof. Mather is at Watch Hill, R. I.; Prof. Tyler is at Fitchburg with his son, who is preaching there; Prof. Wm. C. Esty is in Connecticut, spending most of his time at West Haven, and looking over the Yale Scientific Department, with a view to the bettering of his own department at Amherst, and Prof. Hitchcock has been in New-Hampshire with his brother, engaged in surveying some parts of the State, while the rest of the college Faculty spend most of their time at Amherst. The Professors of the Agricultural College are nearly all out of town, some of them engaged in practical farming. President Clark has just returned from the White Mountains.

Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, writes to the Springfield *Republican* as follows: "Will you be so kind as to correct an error in Prof. Orton's very valuable paper on Vassar College? The statement is that the sickness among the graduates of Amherst College, which has kept them from college duties for ten days during the past year, amounts to twenty-one per cent. of the college year, while that at Vassar is only eleven per cent. Now, we are willing to be as gallant as possible to the 'fairest and best of God's creation,' but when called upon to almost double our percentage of sickness for their sakes, we must be pardoned if we cry out, 'Hold on, Macduff.' And yet we acknowledge a little better showing of health statistics among the ladies of Vassar than there is with the Amherst boys. For while their (Vassar) percentage of sickness is exactly eleven per cent., we can't reduce our own to anything less than 11.842 per cent. of those who have been kept from college ten or more days by sickness."

At the recent meeting of the National Teachers' Association, Mr. Hodgins, of Ontario, Canada, explained the system of public instruction there. He said that Canada has the primary school, to which succeeds the high school and the university. The system differs in some important respects from that in force in the United States, as in regard to the Executive, who is a non-political and permanent officer. Rev. Dr. Ryerson has held the position for thirty years. It is understood in Canada that the educational system is not one that should be subject to political changes, and also that it should possess permanence above all things. The inspectors hold their offices during good behavior, and to obtain these positions they must possess first-class certificates. They are thus thoroughly efficient and impartial. They have from fifty to 120 schools under each inspector. Teachers are licensed when entering the profession. They must produce certificates of good character and pass thorough examinations. The examination papers are prepared at Toronto, and sent out to every county in the Province of Ontario, similar proceedings being had in other provinces. Pupils can be transferred from one school to another only after thorough examinations. A provision is made in Canada whereby teachers at the age of sixty years may retire, if they desire so to do, and receive pensions, according to the length of time they have taught. The pensions amount to enough to materially assist the teachers in obtaining a livelihood during the remainder of their careers. In Canada the school exercises are by statute provisions opened with prayer and the reading of a passage of the Scriptures. Separate schools are practically possessed by the Roman Catholics, and they thus have the control of the religious education of their children. The Roman Catholics, however, are compelled to contribute to the general education fund. Care is taken that all parents shall give their children several months' instruction between the ages of seven and twelve years. The Government has also sought to make the system of education efficient and useful by supplying a fair amount of means and good apparatus. The latter matter is looked after with especial care by the Canadian authorities, and this feature of the schools is a credit to the Dominion of Canada. It is sought to produce a skilled body of engineers, farmers, artisans, and scientific men, and Canada seeks to compete with the United States in matters of industrial pursuits. To bring forth these results a thorough system of public instruction, wisely administered and judiciously fostered, is a necessity.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association Chancellor Woods, speaking of the advantages of technical education, said: "In 1869 there were 350 technical schools in Paris. Eleven thousand men receive a technical education annually in Prussia. From 10,000 to 12,000 workmen attend the lectures of the University in Berlin. Creusot is a wonder of activity, skill, and success from her systematic technical education. From the same cause Switzerland, cut off from the sea and from mines, with her mountain climate, at every disadvantage, competes with the world in many of her manufactures. In our own country Cooper Institute, Stevens Institute, the Worcester Free Institute, and the Institute of Technology in Boston, and many colleges and universities are doing valuable service in this department. * * * A person educated in the common branches alone will usually earn twice the sum that an uneducated one will, and then his prospects are good for advancement to the position of overseer or manager, with a salary of many thousands, while the ignorant man has no such chance. A few years since, a director of one of the extensive cotton manufacturing corporations of Lowell, Mass., stated that only forty-five out of one thousand two hundred operatives in their mills were unable to write their names, and that the wages of these were twenty-seven per cent. less than the wages of those who could write. In the same mills were one hundred and fifty girls who had been teachers. Their wages were seventeen and three-quarters per cent. above the general average, and forty per cent. above those who made their mark. * * * To woman, rapidly rising to her true position, to whom the avenues of trade, the professions, and all kinds of employment are opening, this subject appeals with peculiar force. She should have a deep interest in any measure which will render her less dependent on husband, brother, or father, and which will enable her to obtain a generous support when other resources fail. She should seek to be in a condition to feel independent, and to be able with ease to earn a livelihood. A knowledge of some art will tend to give her a higher position, and to secure for her higher respect. From her knowledge of colors and their relations, and her skill in drawing, woman is fitted to succeed in whatever requires taste. The success of the lady pupils at South Kensington is greater than that of the male students, and that in the face of greater difficulties. The many branches of art-workmanship requiring delicate fingers and native readiness of taste can be better performed by woman than by man. In 1859 20,000 women were employed in watch-making in Switzerland. Our silk manufacturers employ 7,802 women in light, clean, remunerative work. A lady in Pittsburg receives $250 per month for designs in embroidery, made wholly by herself. Woman can excel in drafting, architectural drawing, photography, engraving, modeling, designing, and painting. Education in the arts, by opening to her new departments of labor, will enable her better to compete with men, secure for her better compensation for her service, and will increase her usefulness and influence."

CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

Yesterday, Rev. John Cowan and John Kahoe, charged with conspiring together to defraud the United States Government out of $1,000 by means of a fragment of a Spanish American bond, an account of which has already been published in THE TIMES, were examined before United States Commissioner White. The prosecution called Mr. Chas. H. Patterson, United States Assistant Sub-Treasurer in this City. He testified that Cowan went to his office to inquire about the payment of torn bonds, and also wanted to know what was necessary to be done to have a new one issued where one was destroyed. Mr. Patterson told him that the fragment should be sent to Washington with an affidavit setting forth the facts connected with its destruction. Cowan then prepared the affidavit shown him by Commissioner White, and swore to it in his office before a notary. He also told Cowan that the piece exhibited by him was not a piece of a United States bond; that it might possibly belong to an old 7-30 note. He had seen Cowan a week ago last Monday, and the other prisoner, Kahoe, was with him. On the cross-examination by Mr. Emerson, the counsel for the accused, Mr. Patterson said that the first time he saw Cowan he was introduced to him by a person who said he was Col. Kibby. Mr. Elisha Ten Eyck, on the part of the prosecution, testified that he had seen Cowan in this City in January, February, and March of 1874. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Emerson moved to dismiss the case in so far as Kahoe was concerned. The motion was denied by the Commissioner. The defense then presented a mass of papers in order to show the character and position of Cowan in the army. Among them were a commission as Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment Heavy Artillery New-York Volunteers, and a copy of a certificate of the ordination of a person of the same name, dated in the Pilgrim Church, of Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1864, and signed by Rev. Messrs. W. J. Budington, H. Belden, J. Leavett, R. S. Storrs, W. E. Bartlett, and J. B. Waterbury. United States Assistant District Attorney Post objected to the admission of the papers, on the grounds that the prisoner had not been identified as the person named in them. The objection was sustained. Both Cowan and Kahoe were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $5,000 bail each. United States Commissioner Stillwell yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of the same parties on a charge of perjury in making false statements concerning the way in which the alleged loss occurred and the alleged possession of a United States bond. At the time of his arrest Cowan was connected in some way with the Carmel Chapel, under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Charles Edward Moulton was caught in the act of taking twenty-two yards and a half of blue broadcloth from the store of Mr. Martin H. Lehmaier, No. 172 Church street, by Mr. Ludwig Lehmaier. He was taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, where he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail....Charles Mylius, of No. 153 Chatham street, who was arrested for keeping a disorderly house, on complaint of Mr. Allen L. Hubert, of No. 85 East Broadway, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to appear to answer, by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, Mr. Christian Cook, of No. 64 James street, going on his bond....William Harrington, a policy dealer, of No. 236 Elizabeth street, was arrested on the 18th, charged with selling lottery tickets. Delia Filigrath, of No. 166 Forsyth street, made affidavit that on the 13th inst. she bought a lottery ticket of him at the place referred to. He was held to answer by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, in the sum of $1,000 bail, which was furnished by John McCullogh, of No. 86 Second avenue....On the 18th inst. the house of Mr. James O'Neill, No. 216 Chrystie street, was burglariously entered at 3 P. M., and clothing of the value of $26 taken. Henry Walker, who said he had no fixed place of residence, was arrested on suspicion, and a part of the stolen property found in his possession. Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday held him to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

TAMMANY AND COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

The Tammany Hall leaders are about to make a strenuous effort to have United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Election John I. Davenport removed from office before the November election. The papers submitted to Judge Woodruff, and published some time ago, were, it will be remembered, of an informal character. Mr. Davenport was accused in the statements, including several affidavits, sent to Judge Woodruff of being concerned in alleged election frauds, and of having arbitrarily arrested and unlawfully detained a German named Geo. A. Heinrich on a trivial charge. Col. Wingate, the prosecuting attorney for Tammany, has been at work for several days preparing a complaint with formal charges against the United States official, and several consultations concerning the matter have been held between himself, John Kelly, and other leading members of Tammany. The papers, it is expected, will be ready for presentation to Judge Woodruff in a few days.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

It is understood that there will soon be a radical change in the condition of affairs regarding the sale of liquor in this City on Sunday. Superintendent Walling is charged with the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, and it is said that he intends to carry it out to its full extent as soon as he can perfect his plans and get these into working order. It is also stated that the gamblers and dealers in lottery tickets are also to be followed up and prosecuted within a very short time, and that every one of them that may be arrested will be prosecuted under the law. It is hoped that the energetic inauguration of these measures and the summary punishment of those who may be convicted will in a short time rid the City of both the classes mentioned.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Jeff. Davis is visiting New-Hampshire seaside resorts.

A man in Portsmouth, Va., has eloped with his mother-in-law.

Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, is one of the largest investors in Colorado mines.

Gen. John G. Foster, United States Army, is seriously ill at the residence of his mother in Nashua, N. H.

Ohio barbers are engaging in hair-cutting matches at $100 a side. Nervous "customers" must enjoy it.

A man in Richmond, Va., advertises that he will pay twenty-five cents per hundred for confederate notes, small or large.

According to the correspondents, Queen Emma still entertains hopes of ousting Kaiakana as King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Charles W. Slack, of the Boston *Commonwealth*, declines to be regarded as a candidate for Congress, and hopes for the return of Hon. Henry L. Pierce.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* has ascertained that whenever a man "knows anything" now, in Brooklyn, they make up a purse and send him to Europe, and that thus do we spread intelligence abroad.

South Carolina papers are expressing disapproval of the conduct of Chief Justice Moses, who "lays aside the dignity of his position, and runs over the State to secure the renomination of his reprobate prodigal son" as Governor.

William M. Kilduff, who has lately resigned after twenty-three years' service as engineer in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, has sailed 1,786,000 miles, making 153 round trips between San Francisco and Panama, two score and more to and from Oregon, and nearly a score to and from China. Moreover, he never met a mishap.

A year or two ago a New-Hampshire farmer sued a railroad corporation for damages. He pleaded his own case, that he was a hopeless cripple, with both legs broken, and dependent upon his daily labor for bread. He got $10,000. Last week he was seen chasing a refractory cow through one of his fields, and apparently having no use for a crutch, except possibly to beat her therewith.

Rev. Robert Laird Collyer has withdrawn from the Church of the Messiah in Chicago because of a chronic nervous disorder requiring skillful attention in treatment, and rest from all mental exertion. His return to Chicago within three years has been positively forbidden by his physicians. From London he will go to Geneva, where he will remain a year at least.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

A special meeting of the New-York Board of Steam Navigation was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, Capt. David Cox presiding. The proceedings were of a strictly private character, but the meeting was called with the object of electing delegates to the Convention of the National Board of Steam Navigation, which will be held in Buffalo in September. The delegates elected consisted of Messrs. C. H. Delamater, L. Murray Ferris, Jr., David Cox, Hon. C. P. Smith, Hon. Harvey Calkins, Geo. W. Quintard, W. P. Clyde, E. Spicer, Jr., Thomas Cornell, A. P. Baker, J. H. Starin, B. S. Osbon, Capt. A. P. St. John, Samuel Schuyler, Joseph Cornell, Rufus Hatch, and John J. C. Alexander, from New-York. From New-Jersey the delegates are W. W. Shippen, Hoboken; A. Smith, C. A. Woolsey, A. B. Frazee, Mr. Winans, of the Central Railroad Ferry Company, and Hiram Condit. From Connecticut, J. S. Babcock and C. H. Northam, Hartford, Richard and Frederick Peck and Capt. Bishop. From Vermont, L. J. N. Stark, and A. L. Inman. From Rhode Island, L. Williams and B. Buffin. A number of communications were received from the heads of large shipping interests in other cities promising to support the objects of the board. The meeting adjourned until the first Wednesday in October, but a meeting of the delegates to the Buffalo Convention will be held next Tuesday.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Information was received by Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Police, yesterday, that three men had hired a room at No. 41 Third avenue, and were carrying into the place quantities of goods evidently the proceeds of a burglary. Detectives Dunn and Reilly were sent to investigate the matter, and on searching the house found three men giving their names as John H. Smith, Edward Jackson, and George Thompson, whom they at once recognized as professional burglars. The men were arrested, and on searching the room which they had hired, they found a lot of assorted silk neckties, 119 rolls of assorted silk ribbons, one lot of gentlemen's silk scarfs, marked "Don Scarf, manufactured by Welch, Marjetson & Co., London," a quantity of pocket cutlery, kid gloves, lace collars, lace veils, three red flannel shirts, seven white shirts, and seven black valises. The property evidently comprises the proceeds of a burglary, and is held for identification.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

James Brown, alias William Watson, was committed to stand his trial for getting $2 from a gentleman to assist in the burying of his child, who was not dead. Other and more serious charges are pending against him....Laura Howard, a white woman, and Robert Howard, her husband, a colored man, were fined for being drunk and disorderly.... Albert Levi and Samuel Keller, cousins, were charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing money and jewelry valued at $188 by the owner, Joseph Wiel, of No. 340 East Thirtieth street. They admitted the charge, and gave information which led to the recovery of some gold buttons purchased of them by John Schneider, of No. 525 Second avenue. He was also present under arrest on a charge of receiving stolen goods. They were held in $500 bail each to answer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

Bids for furnishing the Fire Department with a steam fire propeller, an engine house, and quantities of fuel and hose were opened by the Fire Commissioners yesterday. The following were the lowest bidders: For fire-propeller, Wood, Dialogue & Co., Philadelphia, $23,800; for building an engine-house on East Sixty-seventh street, Thomas Duffy, $8,700; fuel, Samuel G. Florence, long tons of coal, $15,605; short tons, $14 250; and for 15,000 feet of hose, Franklin W. Powers, at ninety cents per foot.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The German Saloon-keepers' Central Organisation, Henry Haas presiding, held a regular meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when additional subscriptions were received toward a fund to defray the expenses of a probable legal contest with the Excise Board in regard to excise matters.

TURKISH CIVILIZATION.

The *Levant Times*, which appears at Constantinople, has been suspended, as announced by telegram, for two months, for having announced that Khalil-Sherif Pasha, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, had gone with his wife, the Princess Nazli, to pay a visit to Sir Henry Elliott, at the British Embassy, where they breakfasted. This is the first time that a Turkish lady has seated herself at the same table as the male sex. The Government acknowledges the exact truth of this intelligence, but it nevertheless maintains the suspension. The Princess Nazli has received a thorough European education; she rides on horseback *à l'Anglaise*, wears a round hat and a close-fitting habit, and has had herself photographed in that costume. The service of the table in the house of her father, Moustafa-Fazil Pasha, is performed in the European fashion, and her husband, whether at Paris or Vienna, has always been remarked for an entirely cosmopolitan style of living.

THE BANK OF PRUSSIA.

The return of the Bank of Prussia for the week ending the 31st of July shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account:

Increase.	Thalers.
Treasury and private balance	4,400,000
Notes in hand	839,000
Cash in hand	510,000
Advances on public securities	371,000
Bills discounted	218,000
Private deposits	133,000
Decrease.	
Notes in circulation	2,711,000

Proportion of assets to liabilities, 73 9-10 per cent.

AN ODIOUS DECREE.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, represents that the Catholics of that city were much excited on Sunday afternoon by the fulmination of a decree by Bishop Gilmour, of the diocese, who was ill at Fort Wayne, Ind., peremptorily commanding all his parishioners to vote against the new Constitution. Among the Protestants this was looked upon as another attack upon the public school system, and intensifies greatly a feeling of bitter antagonism which was raging between the sects consequent upon an attack upon the schools by a Catholic priest two weeks ago. Prominent members of Bishop Gilmour's church also openly denounced his act.

BRAZIL.

NOTES FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION OF THE BISHOP OF PARA—THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALVEAR—CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sunday, July 26, 1874.

Since the condemnation of the Bishop of Para there has been a gradual abatement of public interest in the contest between the Government and the Ultramontanes. So important an event, however, as the condemnation of a Bishop to four years' imprisonment at hard labor deserves more than passing notice. The trial took place during the closing days of last month, and the sentence was given on the 28th, when it was my good fortune to be present, not only to witness the concluding ceremonies, but to hear the powerful and eloquent addresses made by Ferreira Vianna and Zacharias in defense of the accused. My card as your correspondent readily obtained for me one of the places within the bar, reserved for members of the legal profession, Parliament, the diplomatic corps, &c. The small room in which the Supreme Court holds its sessions was quickly filled after the hour of 10 A. M., when the doors were opened to the public. The proceedings of the previous session were being read when I entered, and as this consumed some little time I had an opportunity to look about me and observe what is pompously styled the "Supreme Tribunal of Justice in the Empire."

At first glance it is certainly not a very imposing institution. Imagine a room eighty feet long by thirty wide, with the centre encircled by a rail, within which is placed a long table. At the head of this table sits the President of the Court, with the prosecuting attorney at his side. The remaining thirteen Judges (there are fourteen in all) are seated on either side of the table. At the opposite end of the table, which extends nearly to the other side of the hall, sits the accused Bishop of Para, with his two advocates seated one on either hand. The Bishop is the centre of all eyes. The monotonous reading of the record still goes on, but no one seems to notice it—all faces are turned in the direction of the illustrious accused, whose countenance is certainly one to awaken interest and respect. He was dressed in a purple robe, covered with a white vestment, over which was thrown a kind of red cape; he wore a diamond ring and a large gold cross. He wore also a small purple skull-cap, while before him on the table lay his Bishop's cap of the same color. He listened attentively to the proceedings to the end, betraying scarcely any emotion till the tumultuous and exciting scene which followed the close of Ferreira Vianna's remarkable address in his defense.

The reading of the record finished, the prosecuting attorney, seated, proceeded to address the court in support of the charges brought against the accused. After him followed Zacharias, who attempted to prove that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, and declared that the court might condemn the Bishops one after another until the whole Brazilian Episcopate were in prison, and still the question would be no nearer a solution than before. Then followed Ferreira Vianna, one of the finest speakers in the whole Empire, who, admitting the jurisdiction of the court, attacked the indictment in its various counts. His address lasted three hours, and as a piece of forensic pleading was certainly very fine. At times the crowded court-room broke out into loud cheers; and although the President again and again demanded silence, the few officials in attendance seemed quite helpless in their vain attempts to secure it. The crowd cheered when they pleased, and stopped when they pleased, and in that sense had as little respect for the court as if it were only a collection of Egyptian mummies. When the orator concluded there was a perfect storm of applause, and I thought now the soldiery would certainly be sent for to clear the room. Amid the noise and shouting I heard "*vivas*" for the Bishop of Para, and then counter *vivas* for the Supreme Court. Finally, order having been in some measure restored, the President announced that the court would go into secret session, and directed the prisoner to be removed. This was the signal for another tumult. The crowd pushed its way toward the dock, and, as the Bishop rose in his place, scores pressed about him to kiss his hand and receive his blessing. At this moment flowers and bouquets were showered upon him from all sides, making altogether as exciting and dramatic a scene as I have ever witnessed in Brazil.

The court, however, were not to be impressed by these popular displays. They took little time to deliberate. Their course had been taken in the trial of the Bishop of Olinda, and, since the charges were precisely the same in this case, and the acts undisputed, they could only come to the same decision. Consistency demanded this; and so the public were not surprised to learn that the Supreme Court brought in a verdict of guilty after a half-hour's deliberation, and at once sentenced the Bishop of Para to four years' imprisonment at hard labor. The condemnation is under the ninety-sixth article of the Criminal Code. Among other things it was proved on the trial that the accused had, by his conduct, overstepped the limits of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and done notorious violence and oppression to the brotherhoods and associations which, in accordance with Brazilian legislation, entered an appeal to the Crown, and that having obtained the writ asked for, the accused formally and obstinately refused obedience to and compliance with it, thus preventing the effect of the order of the executive power in the exercise of its legal attributes.

The Chambers continue to meet, and do a great deal of speech-making, but very little legislating. Occasionally an incident like that of the bombardment of Alvear (an Argentine town on the Upper Uruguay) by the commander of the Brazilian squadron in those waters, gives an opportunity for angry interpellations by the opposition. In this case the Government acted promptly and wisely, disavowing the act of its officer, and instantly removing him from his post, thus avoiding a rupture of relations, which would certainly have been the result, I think, had it occurred three months ago.

THE MUCKERS.

Then we had, a few days ago, a most exciting debate in the House on the state of affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, where it seems a certain Maurer—who is a kind of Brazilian Brigham Young—has, after forming an association of polygamists, suddenly taken it into his head that society needs remodeling according to his plan, and that the shortest way to success is by murdering every one who does not agree with him. In other words, he and his whole sect appear to have taken to the road for a living; and although the *posse comitatus* seem to have been called out, and even troops of the line to the number of 500 employed in his pursuit, the wretch is still at large. He even routed the soldiery in one contest, killing their Colonel and disabling some 70 or 80 of the rank and file. At this writing we do not know the fate of these "Muckers," as they are called, but I presume they will be exterminated like the Modocs of the West.

The 4th of July was celebrated variously by our little American colony. Capt. Thornton, U. S. N., of the Monongahela, arranged a series of boat races in the harbor, in which, besides our own, English and Brazilian crews took part. This regatta was most interesting, resulting in the winning of the first two races by the Americans, and the last by the Brazilians.

THE DOG CATCHERS.

Mayor Havemeyer was not disturbed by ambitious dog catchers yesterday. The two officials whom he appointed to catch unmuzzled curs, and who were charged with including private houses in their domain of duty, did not appear for trial. There were whispers that the cases against them had been settled, and that they would retain their positions. Several complaints have been made against dog catchers who have not only taken spaniels from their owners, but who have carried curs, under the prescribed age, to the pound.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following constitute the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for the ensuing year: Andrew Pierce, Thomas T. Buckley, Joseph Seligman, Andrew V. Stone, William H. Coffin, Clinton B. Fisk, David Salomon, Cornelius J. Bergen, James D. Fish, D. R. Garrison, Charles P. Chouteau, Thomas W. Peirce, and Henry F. Vanhuven.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $16,546 31; collection of assessments and interest, $67,377 [illegible]; market rents and fees, $671 25; water rents, [illegible]; licenses, Mayor's office, [illegible]; total, [illegible]

OUR ATHLETIC COUSINS.

Under the above heading the London *Echo* has the following: "The base-ball contest at Lord's the other day between the Boston and Philadelphia Clubs afforded clear proof that if the American youth are not so generally addicted to athletic sports as their kinsmen upon this side of the water, the cause is not to be sought in any physical degeneration. The athletic qualities displayed were quite up to the English standard, and, indeed, in the matter of "fielding," seem to have excited the envy of our best cricketers. We hear nothing but the most enthusiastic praise of the dexterity displayed in catching the ball, and of the accuracy of the eye and strength of arm shown in throwing it up. We scarcely think it likely that "base-ball" will ever take its place in this country as a rival to cricket—among men at least. Among boys it—or something very like it—is already, under the name of "rounders," played to a considerable extent. But cricket in the eyes of Englishmen is, we believe, valued to a great extent on account of the very reasons which have prevented it from really taking root in America. The Americans are as a nation so busy, so bent upon getting on, that the greatest merit a game can possess in their eyes is that it can be played in three hours. But with us a game that lasts all day, or even two days, is on that account all the more popular.

The "American national game," however, seems to have many merits of its own. But the world in general will care less about the rival merits of cricket and base-ball than about the now ascertained fact that in "base-ball" the Americans have got a "national game." Hitherto it has been assumed by all observers, native and foreign, that in respect to devotion to athletic exercises and out-of-door sports, the American youth were essentially different from our own, and approached more nearly to the youth of the European Continent. We have scarcely ever opened a book dealing with American life, which has not adverted more or less forcibly to this contrast. But it would seem that a tendency to athleticism innate in the English race is at length breaking out in the Americans. Some signs of this have been making themselves manifest within the last few years in the new-born taste for rowing which has sprung up in America. Speaking broadly, it may be said that hitherto the people of the United States have differed from every other people of British origin in being wanting in that passion for out-door exercise and open-air sports which may be said to be the most distinctly marked characteristic of the people of this country. Australia and New-Zealand are as much given to the cultivation of the muscle as we are ourselves. Neither at home nor in our Australian colonies has it, as far as we are aware, been ever necessary on the part of the medical profession to insist upon the nation taking more exercise. But from the United States the complaint of doctors has been constant that exercise and fresh air are not taken to the extent they ought to be. Indeed some observers have almost gone the length of persuading us that the American women do not take any exercise at all except so much as can be obtained by swinging backward and forward in a rocking-chair.

It is an exceedingly curious thing that we, who possess probably as unpleasant a climate as any habitable country, should be most fond of exposing ourselves to it. But the fact is unquestionable, whatever may be the explanation. It is the characteristic in us which strikes most forcibly all foreign observers of our insular customs. M. Taine, in his "Notes on England," refers to it over and over again, and ascribes no insignificant number, both of our vices and virtues, to this single cause. Besides speaking no language but their own, and never reading, Mr. Disraeli has pointed out another characteristic of the English aristocracy—and an English aristocrat is, after all, merely an Englishman who can afford to lead the life he pleases—"they live in the open air." Now a passion for open air in this country implies a passion for vigorous exercise; since during the greater part of the year doing nothing in the open air, that delightful pastime of more Southern countries would be anything but delightful here.

Our athletic tastes we have exported with our language and our institutions to every country which we have colonized except America. The students in American schools and colleges have hitherto been always described as resembling far more closely the students in a French Lycée than the schoolboys at Eton or Harrow, or the undergraduates of our English universities. Most of our readers must have learned, either from reading, or from actual observation, how immense is the difference between a French and an English schoolboy. The English boy is educated, one may almost say, in the moments that can be spared from out-door exercise. Indeed, so great is the amount of time devoted to play that scarcely a week elapses without a letter appearing in the papers from some indignant paterfamilias, who complains that his son at school is being taught nothing but cricket and football, and who not unfrequently concludes his letter by asking, with Sydney Smith, the question which has been somewhat hackneyed by frequent quotation, but which will bear repetition, "Where is the use in having the body of a Hercules when we have good laws over our heads, and when a pistol, a porter, or a coach can be hired for a shilling." The French schoolboy, on the other hand, if he acquires the body of a Hercules—which he very rarely does—must acquire it in the gymnasium. Outdoor exercise of all sorts, except walking and drilling, may be said to be unknown. Such games as are played would be thought in this country to be more fit for girls than boys, and it has been the very general complaint that by far too large a share of the French boy's time is given to study, and an undue strain put upon his undeveloped intellectual powers. In these particulars we have always been given to understand the American school boy approximated much more closely to the Gallic than the British model. But there seems to be now in the United States some signs of a reversion toward the athletic tastes of the mother country. And this, provided it is not allowed to go too far, is unquestionably a subject for congratulation.

EGYPT.

A correspondent writing from Alexandria, under date July 27, says: "The Khedive left for Cairo about ten days ago. A change to the dry heat of the interior was necessary, for it seems that he never enjoys thoroughly good health in the moist and relaxing air of Alexandria. His general health is good, but his physicians advise a visit to Vichy, and his steam yacht the Mahroussa is now in the dry dock being prepared for the voyage to France. The exact day of his departure is not fixed, but it is supposed that he will not remain in Egypt longer than the present week. During his absence the Regency will be confided to the Prince Heritier Tewfik Pasha, assisted by a Council of Ministers. Whether his Highness will afterward visit Constantinople is quite uncertain; but, in the interest of Egyptian finance, it is hoped he may not think it necessary to go there. The address of the Bolton and Manchester spinners to his Highness, complaining of the deterioration in the quality of Egyptian cotton, has been a subject of anxious consideration; but it is difficult to meet their views. Unless much higher prices can be obtained for the fine Mako cotton than have lately prevailed, it will pay the growers better to cultivate the coarser white cotton, and Egypt cannot afford at present to sacrifice any portion of the national income. The Nile is rising, slowly but steadily, and there is every prospect of a fine harvest. The health of the country is good, and the late outbreak of malignant fever at Benghazi and Bagdad is reported at an end, but quarantine will be rigidly enforced for some time to come, as a necessary precaution. There is every prospect of the new judicial courts commencing their functions in the Autumn. The British Judge (Mr. John Scott, barrister-at-law) is already named, and the adhesion of France, under certain reservations, is confidently expected, and, should the result of the change prove favorable, Egypt will have made thereby a very great advance. Little by little the transition is being brought about from an Oriental to a Western standard of government and civilization, and there is no doubt that, so far as the Khedive himself and his advisers are concerned, the process would be still more rapid were it not for the influence of Constantinople and the passive, inert character of the Egyptian people. The fallen obelisk presented long ago by Mehemet Ali to the British Government is now uncovered, and will be removed from its present site. It was long since given back to the Egyptian Government, and there are rumors that the Khedive intends to erect it in some part of Alexandria. The hieroglyphics on its upper side, which alone is at present visible, are almost obliterated, and a wise discretion was exercised by the British Government in declining to incur the heavy expense of its carriage to England."

A BLACK BISHOP IN A WHITE PULPIT.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 17th inst. says: "A very noteworthy event in Louisville religious history occurred yesterday, Bishop Miles, of the Colored Methodist Church of America, preaching the first sermon ever delivered in a white church in this city by a colored minister. Bishop Miles is here in attendance upon the General Conference of his church, and was invited, last week, to occupy the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Settle's church, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. Bishop W. H. Miles is the senior Bishop of the Colored Methodist Church, and is generally recognized as its ablest representative. He is a large man, of much dignity of bearing and person; his style is unusually fervid and eloquent, and there is no hesitation of language or thought. The attendance at the church yesterday afternoon was quite large, many white persons being present with the delegates from the conference and other colored auditors. His sermon was listened to with great attention and interest."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Public bequests were made by the late Mrs. Emma J. Johnson, of New-Bedford, Mass., as follows: For the relief of the aged colored widows of New-Bedford, $5,000; to the Home for Aged Colored Women of Boston, $5,000; to the Hampton Institute, Virginia, for the instruction of female teachers, $5,000; to the wardens and vestry of Grace Church, New-Bedford, for the poor of that church, one-half of the homestead; the other half of the homestead and $2,000 to the Union for Good Works.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Emigration Commissioners at Liverpool have just compiled their report for the month of July, which shows a large falling off in the emigration from that port. During the month there sailed, "under the act," thirty-two ships to the United States, with 9,291 emigrants; ten to Canada, with 1,932; and two to Nova Scotia, with 143; making a total of 12,966. There sailed, "not under the act," four ships to the United States, with 153; two to Canada, with 89; one to Nova Scotia, with 9; one to Victoria, with 39; two to China, with 13; two to East Indies, with 16; and six to South America, with 129—making a total of 441, and a grand total of 13,407. This, when compared with the corresponding period of 1873, shows a decrease of 3,990, and a decrease on the year of 49,355.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

REPORTS FROM SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE CROP OF KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 17.

In the last week of July circulars were sent from the *Courier-Journal* office to two or more citizens of every county in the State, of well-known character and intelligence, soliciting information with regard to the prospects of all the staple crops. Our printed form of inquiries extended to the various cereal products, leaf tobacco, and the hog crop, and our correspondents were requested to thoroughly investigate the matters presented, in the interest of the public, as well as on the ground of a favor to ourselves, and to make up as impartially as possible estimates in the form of comparative percentages. For instance, in the case of tobacco, we called for estimates of the proportion which the breadth of land planted bore to the acreage planted at the corresponding date of 1873, of the relative condition of the crop at the two dates, and of the comparative backwardness of planting in the present year. This will serve as an illustration of the thoroughness of the investigation which we sought to make through the assistance of our friends. No important feature of the situation was omitted, and at the same time no superfluous matter was introduced. We present to-day the result of our inquiries with regard to leaf tobacco. Our circulars have been returned duly answered from fifty counties in the State, and with few exceptions two or more from each county. The counties heard from produced, according to the latest report of the State Auditor, seventy-five per cent. of the whole crop, and each section is more or less fully represented. The exhibit therefore is, to all practical purposes, a complete survey of the tobacco prospect in Kentucky. The answers are dated on or after Aug. 1, and as the planting season closed before the end of July, a subsequent increase of acreage was impossible, and the only future contingencies are weather, season, and frost.

We have not taken the slightest liberty with the percentages reported by correspondents, except to form an average of the different reports received from the same county. The reports have agreed with each other singularly well, and in a number of instances different correspondents, living in different sections of the same county, have made identical estimates. The figures are not our own, but are those of representative men on the ground, with ample opportunities for forming reliable opinions. There are certainly no other trustworthy sources of information accessible to other statisticians, and, as to the accuracy of the reports, we are not called upon for further argument than to state that we believe them to express the candid judgment of substantial and intelligent men.

Comparisons are made with 1873, which was a full crop year. The first column of figures represents the percentage of acreage planted, based on last year's acreage; the second shows the relative percentage of condition, and the third is an estimate of the comparative lateness in planting, expressed in days. We have added two columns of the actual yield of tobacco in pounds in the several counties in the last two reported years, as derived from the official figures of the Auditor's Office, the latter being somewhat in excess of the product as estimated by the Agricultural Department of the United States. Assuming that all other conditions except acreage are equal in the two years compared, the prospective yield, ascertained by calculating for each county separately and adding up the results, is about thirteen per cent. of the crop of 1873. It is not assumed, either on our part or by our correspondents, that either the special or aggregate estimates following are absolutely correct, but they are probably as faithful a statement of the case as it is possible to make:

TABLE OF ESTIMATES.

Counties.	Acreage.	Condition.	Days late.	Product in pounds. 1872.	1873.
Allen	10	60	30	477,765	1,068,658
Adair	12	95	48	832,350	1,486,390
Ballard	20	30	60	1,969,500	3,391,620
Barren	20	50	30	1,505,000	2,826,950
Bath	35	35	21	16,503	33,885
Boone	25	..	30	471,820	1,077,144
Breckinridge	10	60	30	3,102,660	4,379,150
Caldwell	20	50	50	1,876,356	2,920,072
Calloway	2	100	..	1,476,100	2,496,000
Carroll	20	35	45	999,719	1,926,050
Christian	9	20	60	6,665,855	7,239,130
Clinton	20	50	30	131,095	386,447
Crittenden	3	50	30	1,445,330	2,303,857
Cumberland	10	10	45	1,291,620	2,172,926
Daviess	10	60	40	6,633,555	9,360,590
Franklin	20	25	30	289,580	606,790
Fulton	30	75	60	116,065	336,462
Graves	15	50	45	2,791,420	5,242,755
Grayson	5	75	30	775,920	2,035,600
Hancock	15	50	45	1,384,360	2,144,334
Hardin	95	30	30	306,290	1,142,725
Hart	15	50	40	2,123,630	3,119,942
Henry	20	95	21	2,089,060	2,568,600
Hickman	10	40	30	238,590	810,478
Hopkins	2	25	55	2,982,277	5,091,850
Larue	10	50	30	434,904	921,903
Lincoln	10	60	30	33,129	53,352
Livingston	15	25	30	994,943	1,507,802
Logan	5	50	30	2,557,054	4,196,585
Madison	10	50	35	13,610	66,700
Marion	5	50	60	97,600	348,420
Marshall	4	50	30	772,556	1,818,746
McLean	15	50	5 to 10	2,369,425	3,339,915
Meade	8	40	45	341,550	705,564
McCracken	25	50	21	2,317,700	3,323,210
Metcalfe	10	45	60	854,059	1,739,796
Monroe	10	100	45	358,401	863,573
Muhlenburg	2	25	45	1,124,211	2,477,647
Ohio	10	50	5 to 10	2,486,400	4,531,450
Oldham	20	50	25	187,940	350,251
Owen	30	60	30	2,240,700	3,214,700
Russell	25	10	60	48,229	129,718
Simpson	12	40	60	1,131,685	1,856,770
Taylor	12	95	45	735,550	1,535,075
Todd	15	50	30	2,653,530	3,988,860
Trigg	15	10	45	3,146,150	4,125,140
Trimble	20	40	45	894,040	1,381,790
Union	20	50	60	1,936,236	3,475,704
Washington	10	50	40	500	6,700
Webster	5	10	45	3,444,755	5,075,480
Former crops in the counties reported				71,884,360	117,036,900
Former crop in the entire State				97,207,261	158,184,929

Prospective yield in 1874, 13 per cent. of the last crop.

DISINTERESTED AND HIGH-TONED JOURNALISM.

From the New-York Era.

The New-York *Herald*, in an editorial headed "Park Department Appropriations," says: "But this is a trifling evil as compared with the ruinous and reckless policy of putting the salaries of our public officials into permanent debt bonds." Whether this is the case or not, it comes with very bad grace from the writer, Mr. Douglas A. Levien, City and political editor, for at this time he has a son, Reginald C. Levien, in the Department of Public Works, receiving a salary of $2,000, paid out of "Croton Water Bonds, permanent debt." Perhaps the appointment by Mr. Van Nort of this son of the City and political editor of the *Herald* is "not wholly unconnected," as Mrs. Micawber says, with the persistent, malicious attacks upon certain departments of the City Government by that eminently "personal" newspaper. Another son of this unprejudiced journalist is in the Law Department, (Douglas A. Levien, Jr.,) at a salary of $1,800; and still another son of this small "Barnacle" family, Francis Levien, is in the Police Department. From motives of delicacy we refrain from alluding to the fact of a father-in-law, Mr. Lars. F. Brunnum, holding a $1,500 inspectorship in the Department of Buildings. This salary being the smallest received by any member of the family, reflects upon it. The old people should not be left out in the cold, and the *Herald* should attend to it; a sinecure position in the Finance Department, for example, would harmonize things all around. It has "harmonized" itself pretty generally in the courts in the way of placing its reporters therein as stenographers, so that the City pays their salaries. Stephen Hays, for example, the amiable *Herald* reporter, who is stenographer of the Marine Court, and William Anderson, the festive stenographer of the Oyer and Terminer and the *Herald*. However, the list is too long for the space we can spare for enumeration, and we merely give the above as the first chapter.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5—First Nat. Bank of Jamesburg vs. Carles.	105—Oppenheimer vs. Walker, &c.
38—Binney vs. Bradford, &c.	106—De Forest vs. Farley.
41—Middlefield Marble Co. vs. Robinson.	115—Reid vs. Martin.
51—Pelton vs. Hillyer.	136—Goodwin vs. Cobb, &c.
72—Merchants' Exchange Bank vs. Bang.	142—Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. vs. Babbitt. Sheriff.
73—Schaffer, &c., vs. Bang.	144—Ames vs. Redlick, &c.
76—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richardson.	149—Keating vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union.
89—De Forest vs. Farley.	150—Carmany vs. Korris.
	152—Woolsey vs. Trenor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Reimer vs. Reimer; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Jones vs. Hastings; Knapp vs. Taylor et al; Heyman vs. Walcott; McPherson vs. Sinclair; Fischer vs. Koelker et al.; Mansfield vs. Appleton; Boyd vs. Yelverton et al.; orders granted.

Kritzeman vs. Morris; report of Referee confirmed.

By Judge Friedman.

Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow; it is hereby ordered that this case be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Michelfelder vs. Michelfelder; Canning vs. Canning; divorces granted.

Deiringer vs. Deiringer; alimony and counsel fee granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union....75⅞	200 Lake Shore....b3. 73
100 do.......b3. 75⅞	100 do........ 73⅛
100 do.......b3. 76	500 do.......c. 73⅛
2300 do........ 76	600 do.......b3. 73⅛
400 do.......s3. 76	100 do.......s3. 73
100 do.......b3. 76⅛	300 Union Pacific...s3. 29⅜
500 do........ 76⅛	100 do........ 29⅛
700 do.......b3. 76⅛	300 do........ 29¼
100 do.......c. 76⅛	100 do.......b3. 29⅜
200 do.......s3. 76⅛	2000 do.......s3. 29¼
500 do........ 76⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.... 23¼
400 N. Y. C. & Hud....102¾	100 Rock Island....s3.100⅛
200 do........ 102⅞	100 do........ 100½
200 do........ 102¾	100 do.......b3.100⅜
300 Pacific Mail.... 47⅛	100 do........ 100⅜
100 do.......b3. 47⅜	200 do........ 100¼
200 do.......s3. 47⅜	100 do.......s3.100⅜
300 do........ 47¼	30 do........ 101
300 do........ 47⅜	100 do........ 100⅝
400 do.......b3. 47⅜	100 do........ 100⅝
100 do........ 47⅜	200 do........ 100½
100 do.......c. 47⅜	100 do........ 100⅝
1200 do........ 47¼	300 Tol. & Wab.... 36
400 North-western.... 38⅜	100 do.......s5. 36
100 do........ 38⅜	100 do........ 36⅛
100 do.......b3. 38⅜	100 do........ 36
500 do.......s3. 38⅝	100 Erie........ 32⅛
200 St. Paul........ 35	300 do........ 32⅝
100 do.......b3. 35	400 do........ 32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 c. '65....117¼	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68....118
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N....12.116⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 110⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67....b.c.117¼	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....b.c.112¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.... 57⅜	200 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup.... 57¼	200 do........ 102⅝
8,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.... 57⅜	400 do.......s3.102⅛
5,000 N. J. Cen., Con.102	500 do........ 102¼
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup.....b.c.104¾	100 Mich. Central.... 73
3,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st.106¼	100 do........ 73¾
500 Mor. & Ess. 2d.102½	25 do.......b.c. 72¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99	10 do........ 73⅛
12,000 Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds.... 78¼	1000 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 73
10,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.106	100 do........ 73
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 75	200 do.......b3. 73
25,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 90	200 do........ 73
5,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 83	800 do.......s3. 72⅞
3,000 Un. Pac., S. F.. 69	10 do........ 73
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.. 99	700 do........ 72⅞
5 Park Bank....137	700 do........ 72¾
20 Ninth Nat. Bk. b.c.100	200 do........ 73
15 Del. & H. Canal..113	20 do........ 73
10 Amer. Ex......b.c. 61	100 do........ 72⅞
10 U. S. Ex......b.c. 68	300 Chi. & R. I....b.c.100⅝
200 Pacific Mail...b.c. 47¼	100 do.......b3.100⅝
1300 do........ 47⅛	500 do........ 100⅝
200 do.......s3. 47	500 do........ 100⅝
700 do........ 47¼	300 do.......s3.100½
800 do........ 47⅛	600 M. & St. P......b.c. 35
100 do.......b3. 47⅛	100 do........ 34⅞
200 do........ 47	100 do........ 34⅞
1500 do........ 47	500 Union Pac......b.c. 29¼
100 do........ 47	800 do.......b3. 29¼
200 do.......b3. 47	200 do........ 29¼
700 do........ 46⅞	100 do........ 29⅛
100 do.......s3. 46⅞	100 do.......s3. 29⅛
100 do........ 46⅞	300 do........ 29¼
100 do.......b3. 46⅞	100 do........ 29¼
800 Erie.........b.c. 32⅛	500 do........ 29⅛
17 C. & P. Guar....b.c. 87	200 do........ 29⅛
1300 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 76	500 do.......b3. 29⅛
200 do.......s3. 76	100 do........ 29⅛
600 do........ 76	600 do........ 29⅛
700 do.......s3. 75⅞	10 N. J. Central..b.c.106¼
200 do........ 76	100 Tol. & Wab.....b.c. 36
600 do........ 76⅛	300 do.......b3. 35¾
1700 do........ 76	200 do........ 35¾
1300 do.......b3. 76	30 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.....b.c. s30. 92½
1000 do........ 75⅞	500 do........ 93½
600 do.......b3. 75⅞	200 do........ 93½
100 Chi. & Alt.....b.c.104	15 N.Y., N.H. & H.b.c.129⅞
20 Chi. & Alt. Pf.b.c.108	50 Chi., B. & Q.....b.c.108
100 A. & P. Tel.....b.c. 15½	100 O. & M......b.c.s3. 24⅛
	400 do.......s3.. 24
	100 do.......s3. 24⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union...s3. 75¾	100 Union Pacific.... 29⅛
200 do........ 75⅞	100 do.......s10. 29
100 do.......s10. 75¾	200 do.......s5. 29
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	1100 do........ 29
200 do........ 75⅞	100 do.......s7. 29
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 46⅞	100 do.......s5. 29
300 Lake Shore.....b3. 72⅞	500 do........ 29
100 St. Paul Pref.... 53⅛	100 do........ 29⅛
100 Tol. & Wab....s20. 36¾	100 do.......s3. 29⅛
100 C., C. & I. C.... 13¾	100 Rock Island..b3.100⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 78	200 Erie..........b.c. 32⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 77½	200 Un. Pac.....b.c.b3. 29⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.104¾	300 do........ 29¼
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 84⅛	200 do........ 29¼
10,000 do........ 84	100 do........ 29¼
3,000 C. & N. W. C. G. bds.... 79	600 do........ 29¼
	200 do........ 29⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st........103½	100 Panama...b.c.b3.112
12,000 La. & Mo. 1st, b.c.... 82⅞	30 do........ 112¼
	50 do........ 112
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st......b.c. 84	400 Cl. & Pitts. Gt'd, b.c.b3.... 87
10 Fourth Nat. B'k..100	100 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 38⅜
100 W. Un. Tel.b.c.b3. 76	500 do........ 38⅜
400 do........ 76	200 do.......b3. 38⅜
200 do.......s3. 76	500 do........ 38⅜
100 do........ 76	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 55¾
100 do.......c. 76	100 Chi. & Alt.....b.c.104
500 do........ 76⅛	200 C. & R. I.....b.c.b3.100⅝
1700 do........ 76¼	400 do........ 100⅜
300 do.......b3. 76¼	100 do.......b3.100⅜
500 do........ 76⅜	100 do........ 100⅞
1700 do........ 76⅜	100 do........ 101
500 do........ 76¼	100 do.......s3.101
50 D. & H. Can. Co..113¾	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 35⅞
200 Pac. Mail.b.c.b3. 47	200 do.......s5. 35⅞
1000 do.......b3. 47⅛	300 do.......s4. 35⅞
400 do........ 47¼	500 do.......b3. 36
200 do.......b3. 47¼	200 do........ 36
50 do........ 47	40 Mor. & Ess...b.c. 95¾
200 do.......b3. 47⅛	250 do........ 96
400 do........ 47⅛	72 D., L. & W...b.c.107⅝
200 do........ 47¼	29 do........ 107⅜
300 do.......b3. 47¼	100 do........ 107⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c.102¾	150 do........ 107¾
100 do........ 102⅜	400 St. L., I. M. & So. b.c........ 14
500 do........ 102¾	
400 L. S. & M. S. b.c.b3. 72⅞	400 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 24⅛
200 do........ 72⅞	200 do........ 24⅛
2100 do.......b3. 73	200 do........ 24⅜
1000 do........ 73	200 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 13¼
200 do.......s3. 73	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800 Western Union... 76⅜	200 Union Pacific.b3. 29⅜
300 do.......b3. 76⅜	1600 do........ 29⅜
1000 do.......b3. 76½	300 do.......b3. 29⅛
1300 do........ 76½	100 North-western... 38⅛
100 do......s60. 76	500 do.......s3. 38⅜
800 do........ 76½	200 do........ 38⅜
300 do.......s3. 76½	100 St. Paul........ 35
200 do.......b3. 76⅜	100 do.......b3. 35⅛
1100 do........ 76⅜	600 do........ 35⅛
800 do........ 76⅝	100 St. Paul Pref.... 53⅛
100 do......s60. 76	400 Rock Island..... 101⅛
300 do.......b3. 76⅝	100 do.......s3.101⅛
900 N. Y. & Hud..b3.102⅞	100 do........ 101⅜
250 do........ 102⅞	200 do.......b3.101½
410 do........ 102⅞	100 do.......s3.101⅜
100 do.......b3.102⅞	200 do.......s3.101¼
500 Pacific Mail.... 47¼	100 do........ 101¼
1600 do........ 47⅛	200 do........ 101⅛
100 do.......b3. 47⅛	300 Tol. & Wab.... 36⅛
1000 do.......b3. 47¼	300 do........ 36¼
400 do........ 47¼	1000 do........ 36⅛
100 do.......s3. 47¼	100 Chicago & Alton.104⅛
300 Erie........ 32⅝	100 St. L. & Iron M.... 15
100 do.......b3. 32⅝	600 Ohio & Miss...b3. 24⅛
500 Lake Shore.....b3. 73⅛	200 do.......s3. 24⅛
1800 do........ 73⅛	400 do........ 24⅝
1000 do........ 73¼	600 do........ 24⅝
100 C., C. & I. C.... 13⅛	200 do........ 24⅝

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Wall Street Markets have been quieter to-day than yesterday, the hopeful feeling in regard to an early opening of the Fall trade, which was inspired by the tone of business in the first days of the week, is everywhere apparent, and prices generally are well maintained. The chief interest is of course centred in the Stock Exchange, where speculation may be readily indulged in, and as rapidly abandoned should circumstances render it advisable. While, therefore, for this reason the Share traffic does not indicate so truly the drift of business feeling and thought as do some of the other markets for investment and speculation, it foreshadows business tendencies with a greater sensitiveness than any other class of speculative enterprise, and therefore gives the earliest indications of the approach of activity, strength, or depression. The Exchange Market opened quiet but steady this morning, and later became firm, with an advance of ¼@¾ ℘ cent. in the most active stocks. In the last sales of the first regular call prices went off ¼ to ½, and at the Second Board recovered the decline, one or two Stocks showing a further improvement of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. In the dealings Western Union was the favorite purchase, over 26,000 shares changing hands. In Pacific Mail the sales reached 13,400 shares; Lake Shore, 10,600; Rock Island, 4,600, and Erie and North-western, each, 3,000. The results of the day's operations show prices on the general list, as compared with last night's closing quotations, to be higher, from ⅛ to ⅞, the latter figures representing the advance in Rock Island. Western Union is ¾ ℘ cent. better; Ohios and New-York Central each, ½, and Lake Shore, ⅜. There is evidently a strong movement at work in the market for a rise, the effort being apparently directed through Western Union, New-York Central, and Rock Island, and these carry the market with them. Gold was stronger and more active than for some days past, and advanced ⅛ ℘ cent. from 109⅝ at the opening. The rates paid for borrowing were "flat," and 1@2 ℘ cent., and at the close a fraction for carrying. The rise was mainly attributable to the scarcity of cash gold through the recent heavy shipments, though at the close the price fell off to 109¾, in anticipation of the Treasury sale of $1,500,000 gold to-morrow, and the probable reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, which is now ½ ℘ cent. higher than the rate in the open market. The specie shipment engagements for to-morrow's steamers thus far reported amount to $600,000, wholly in gold coin. The Customs receipts to-day amounted to $468,000; the Sub-Treasury interest payments, $58,000, and the disbursement in redemption of called bonds, $1,500. Money still rules easy at the rate of 2@2½ ℘ cent. per annum on call, and the market is abundantly supplied. Government bonds are firm at the close, with a trifling advance in most of the issues on sales at the Exchange Board. The leading inquiry was for the registered classes of 1865, old, and 10-40s. The Railway Mortgages were strong, with brisk demand, the dealings at the Exchange aggregating $150,000, Central and Union Pacifics commanding the leading attention. Union Pacific, first, sold at 84@84⅛; Incomes, 83, and the new Sinking Funds at 69. Central Pacific Gold Bonds changed hands at 90; Harlem first coupon 7s at 109; Ohio and Mississippi second at 75; Iron Mountain first at 84; St. Paul 8s, first, at 103½; Morris and Essex first at 106¼; second, at 102½. The only dealings in State Securities were in Tennessees, old and new sixes, which were without change in prices. Bank Shares were steady, on very light transactions, Park selling at 137, Ninth National at 100, Fourth National at 100. Foreign Exchanges continue dull and weak, without noteworthy change in rates.

The closing prices of to-day compared as follows with those of Tuesday:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117¾
American Gold	109⅝	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Cen. and Hudson	102⅝	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	100¼	101⅜
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47¼
St. Paul Common	35	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	53⅛	53⅛
Western Union	75¾	76½
Union Pacific	29⅜	29⅛
Lake Shore	72⅞	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	36	36⅛
North-western Common	38⅝	38⅜
North-western Preferred	55⅛	55¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅛	107¾
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106¼
Panama	112	112
Erie	32¾	32⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛	24⅝
C., C. and Ind. Central	13⅜	13⅛
Harlem	124	124½

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and total sales of Shares are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	102⅞	102½	3,800
Erie	32⅝	32⅛	2,000
Lake Shore	73¼	72¾	10,600
North-western	38⅜	38⅛	3,000
North-western Preferred	55¾	55¾	100
Rock Island	101⅛	100½	4,600
Pacific Mail	47⅜	46⅞	13,400
St. Paul	35⅛	34¾	2,000
St. Paul Preferred	53⅛	53⅛	200
Ohios	24¾	24	3,000
Western Union	76⅝	73¾	26,200
Wabash	36¼	35¾	4,700
Union Pacific	29⅛	29	1,220
C., C. & I. C.	13⅛	13¼	300
Del., Lack. & West.	107¾	107⅝	250
Fort Wayne	93½	93	700
Atl. & Pacific Preferred	15½	15½	100
Pittsburg	87	87	400
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	14	14	400
Total			88,130

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112	112½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112	112½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅜	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅛	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118
10-40s, Registered	110⅜	110½
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
5s, 1881, Registered	112⅛	112⅜
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅛	112⅜
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81¾	82¼

The transactions of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank show the following results:

Gold balances	$1,169,106
Currency balances	1,300,394
Gross clearances	11,223,000

And at the Clearing-House as follows:

Currency exchanges	$53,467,862
Currency exchanges	3,421,169
Gold exchanges	3,843,688
Gold balances	420,015

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 30	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July.... 25
Alabama 5s, '86..... 30	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct.... 25
Alabama 8s, '88..... 45	N.C. New bds., J. & J. 10
California 7s.... 110	N.C. S. Tax, class 1. 5½
Georgia 6s.... 75	N.C. S. Tax, class 2. 5½
Indiana 5s.... 101	N.C. S. Tax, class 3. 5½
Louisiana 6s.... 22	Ohio 6s, '86.... 105
La. 6s, New bds.... 22	South Carolina 6s.... 25
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 23	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 16
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 99	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 16
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 98	S. C. Non-fund. bds.. 5½
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 95	Tennessee 6s, old.... 76
Mo. Long bds., due '81 to '91, incl.... 92¾	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup. 57¼
Mo. Asy. or U., due '92. 92	Tenn. 6s, New bds.... 75
Mo. F. bds., due in '94. 92	Tenn. 6s, N. bds., x co. 57
Mo. H. & St. J., due '87. 92	Tenn. 6s, N. bs., n'w se. 57⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.106¾	Virginia 6s, old.... 29
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.107	Va. 6s, New bds.... 30
N.C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju. 18	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 51⅞
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc... 18	Va. 6s, Con. bds., 2d se. 34
N.C.N.C.R., Ja. & Ju. 40	
N.C.N.C.R., Ap. & Oc. 40	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 2d bs....100½	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st. 97
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 22½	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d. 89½
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 55	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..111
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.... 45	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101½
Chi. & Alton S. F....101¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 92½
Chi. & Alton 1st....104	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100½
Chi. & Alton Inc.... 96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.104¾
Joliet & Chi. 1st....106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.104¾
Chi., R.I. & Pacific.104	Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.105
C. of N. J. 1st, new.103½	Hud. 7s, 3d, '75....100½
C. of N.J., Con. Conv.102	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....105½
Am. Dock & Imp. bs. 98	North Mo. 1st.... 81½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.103	O. & M. Cons. S. F.... 92
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC.D. 80	O. & M. Consol.... 90½
M. & S.P. 1st, M.C. & M. 76	O. & M. 2d, Consol.. 74¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs. 97½	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.... 89⅞
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 97	West. Pac. bs.... 81½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs. 78¾	Un. Pac. 1st bs.... 83⅞
C. & N. W. R. G. bs. 78	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 84
Gal. & Chi. Extend.100	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 83¼
Del., L. & W. 1st....102½	Un. Pac. S. F.... 68¼
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.104⅞	Pacific of Mo. 1st.... 78
Morris & Es. 1st....106	Pacific of Mo. 1st, C.B. 72
Morris & Es. 2d....100½	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98
Erie 1st Extended....102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..104
Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 98⅜	Clev. & P. Cons. S.F. 95
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 96⅛	Clev. & P. 3d.... 100
Lond Dock bonds.... 98	Clev. & P. 4th.... 98⅛
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 85	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 83
Ill. C. 7 ℘ c., '75....102½	Alton & T. H. 1st.... 103
Dub. & S. City 1st.... 90	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. 86
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 77	B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.... 95
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.... 50	Tol., P. & W. 1st, W.D. 71
Clev. & Tol. new bs. 98	Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 49
C., P. & Ash., old bs. 98	Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 75
C., P. & Ash., new bs. 97	Tol. & W. 2d.... 78
Det., M. & Tol. bs.... 97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 87
L. Shore Div. bs.... 96	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 75
L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st. 97½	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America....148	Market....120
Amer. Exchange....111½	Mechanics'....134
B'k'rs & B'k'rs As.. 75	Mercantile....114½
Chatham....123½	Merch'ts' Exchange.106½
City....300	N. Y. National Ex.... 90
Corn Exchange....120	Ninth National....100
First National....200	Pacific....165
Fourth National....100	Phenix.... 99
German-American.... 88	Republic....105
Grocers'....100	St. Nicholas....105
Hanover....100⅝	State of New-York....110
Irving....125	Union....137
Manhattan....149	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 19.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	
City 6s, new	104¼	104½
Camden and Amboy	125½	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	51	51⅛
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17¼
Northern Central	33½	34
Lehigh Navigation	45½	45⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½.

PARIS, Aug. 19—12:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 80c.

5 P. M.—Rentes closed at 63f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8½d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 54s.; Short Clear Middles, 56s. ℘ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—Corn 32s. 9d. ℘ quarter.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 28s.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	20	Leather, sides	4,758
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Moss, bales	70
Copper, bales	46	Resin, bbls.	4,534
Cotton, bales	396	Spirits Turp., bbls.	457
Eggs, bbls.	1,582	Crude Turp., bbls.	574
Cotton-seed, tons	100	Tar, bbls.	467
Dried Fruit, pks.	45	Cut-meats, pks.	266
Flour, bbls.	11,034	Lard, tcs.	200
Wheat, bushels	104,961	Butter, pks.	2,629
Corn, bushels	121,599	Cheese, pks.	14,022
Oats, bushels	56,650	Tallow, pks.	35
Malt, bushels	14,020	Grease, pks.	30
Beans, bbls.	18	Pea-nuts, bags	133
Flax-seed, bags	80	Starch, pks.	500
Hemp, bales	83	Tobacco, hhds.	986
Hops, bales	10	Tobacco, pks.	1,241
Hides, No.	1,000	Wool, bales	149
Hides, bdls.	400	Whisky, bbls.	175

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—37 bales Hops, 1,172 bales Cotton, 1 Rifle, 2 bales Furs, 108 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Herman, for Bremen—774 cs. Tobacco, 1 Piano, 27 pks. Drugs, 4,234 bags Corn, 216 pks. Ore, 494 bales Tobacco, 16 cases Cigars, 236 hhds. Tobacco, 158 rolls Leather, 250 tcs. Lard, 42 bdls. Paper, 97 bxs. Axes, 25 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Carbon Black, 44 pks. Machinery, 123 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—75 pks. Syrup, 7,526 bxs. Cheese, 5,559 bbls. Flour, 98 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 167 bxs. Bacon, 24 tcs. Beef, 38,746 bushels Wheat, 116 bags Waste, 300 Oars, 24 bxs. Dyestuffs, 19 cases Domestics, 324 pks. Butter, 2,345 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Starch, 17 bbls. Fish-oil, 134 cases Sewing-machine Cases.

By the ship Rozelle, for Liverpool—48,968 bushels Wheat, 8,331 bushels Corn, 397 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Nimrod, for Bristol—32,995 bushels Corn.

By the bark Urano, for Cork—22,905 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Clothilde, for Gibraltar—6,378 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sirene, for Liverpool—41,593 bushels Corn.

By the bark Caroline, for Cork—33,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark E. Merello, for Waterford—31,355 bushels Corn.

By the bark St. Cloud, for Aspinwall—1,090 tons Coal.

By the steamer Maas, for Rotterdam—187 hhds. Tallow, 25 bbls. Lubricating-oil, 10 bbls. Casings, 4,149 bbls. Resin, 4 bxs. Wrenches, 221 hhds. Tobacco, 2 Carriages, 75 bbls. Beef, 20 bxs. Bacon, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 145 cases Tobacco, 500 bxs. Starch, 1,000 sides Leather.

By the brig Matilde, for Messina—6,900 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Belted Will, for London—10,689 bushels Wheat, 4,711 bushels Peas, 2,000 Staves, 65 hhds. Tobacco, 1,969 bags Oil-cake, 3,000 bbls. Flour.

By the ship S. Vaughan, for Bremen—6,130 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Merlo, for Queenstown—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Tonic, for Queenstown—23,498 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Are inactive, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in demand at from 31c.@32½c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Have been selling in a jobbing way to a limited extent at steady prices, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Is quite dull, and values are more or less nominal. The Ontario has arrived with a cargo of 20,500 bags Rio, the samples of which have not yet been exhibited.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, at rather easier rates, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,502 bales, including 2,150 bales to shippers, 1,345 bales to spinners, and 7 bales to speculators; and for forward delivery an active trade has been reported, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ lb., but closing easier than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,500 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening and 16,200 bales to-day,) and 1,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options, closing at 15 31-32c.; September, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; October, 15 11-16c.; November, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; December, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; January, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; February, 15 13-16c.; March, 16 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 396 bales, including 23 bales from Norfolk, 38 from Savannah, and 335 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,158 bales, and thus far this week 4,255 bales, against 3,007 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,767,457 bales, against 3,578,842 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 9,251 bales; to the Continent, —— bales: stock in New-York, 74,357 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 129,884 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Good Middling	18½	18¾	18½	18½

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and good demand, within the range of 18c.@26c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 19c.@21c. for fair to strictly prime.

FISH—There has been a moderate movement noted in this line since our last, within the previous range. Holders have been reserved in their offerings of stock. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 27½@$1 30 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a comparatively slow trade reported in State and Western Flour, with prices of most grades quoted slightly lower, closing weak. The better grades of Superfine have been in exceptionally good demand and held with firmness. Shipping Extras have attracted much less attention. Some bids of $5 50 for standard lines were reported, but holders were claiming 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. more. Odd lots were picked up to a limited extent, in instances, as low as $5 25 ℘ bbl. A few purchases of low grade Winter Wheat Extras were made, on export account, but the aggregate was not important. Trade and family brands lightly dealt in at drooping rates. The sales since our last have been 11,250 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, mainly at $3 60@$4; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 20; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 65@$6 65, mainly at $6 10@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$6 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 60@$6 15, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range.... Southern Flour dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ℘ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at from $5 20@$6 40 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 40 for Superfine ℘ bbl.....Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of from $3 50@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 10 for White Western; $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 900 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 50@$3 85 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Trade in Wheat has been very quiet since our last. Spring has been depressed, and quoted about 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel lower, on limited dealings, for export as well as for milling purposes, closing heavily. Milwaukee stock not offered with much freedom. Business mostly in No. 1 Sheboygan, in store, and low grade stock, from cars and afloat. Winter Wheat has been in slack request at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 128,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 32 for prime Sheboygan, in store, and $1 32@$1 34 for Duluth and Milwaukee, car stock; $1 26@$1 29 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, the latter rate for very choice; $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2 Northwest Spring, car lots; $1 21½@$1 23 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 22 for average samples, afloat; $1 15@$1 32 for ungraded Spring; $1 28@$1 32 for new Red Western; $1 32@$1 34 for new Amber do.; $1 25@$1 29 for old Red and Amber Western; $1 32@$1 45 for new White Western, and $1 32 for old White Genesee. The first sample of the new crop of No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat was shown on 'Change to-day by Messrs. J. S. Ward, Foster & Co.; weight, 61¼ lbs. to the bushel, and quality superior to that of last year....Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,500 bushels at 82c.@83c. for fair to strictly prime old Mixed Western, chiefly at 83c. for strictly prime; 83c.@84c., mainly at 83½c.@83¾c., for Yellow do.; 95c.@97c., for White Western....Rye dull, easier, and irregular in price; 3,000 bushels old State reported sold at $1 ℘ bushel in store....Barley quiet and unsettled. The offerings of new crops for October delivery at $1 40, mentioned in our last, should have been printed as Canada West....Malt dull and nominally unchanged.... New Oats have been in good request and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly. Old scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 44c.@52c. for very poor to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 47c. for fair ordinary, to 51¼c. for strictly prime; 48c.@55c. for New White Western, mainly at 50c.@53½c. for fair ordinary to very good, and 55c. for Old Mixed Western....A limited trade has been reported in Feed, within the range of $20@$31 ℘ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 260 bales Native at 10c., closing at 10¼c.@10½c., and 400 rolls Domestic at 14¼c.@14½c. Market steady, but otherwise quiet.

HARDWARE—Is in generally brisk request at firm prices.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade in bale Hay has been on a restricted scale, with Old Crop in quite liberal supply; shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@60c. Straw has been in very moderate request, with Oat within the range of 50c.@60c., and Rye at 35c.@65c. ℘ 100 lbs. New Crop Hay has been plenty and heavy, within the range of 60c.@90c. for the various qualities.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts further sales were made of 1,700 bales at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—The market has been comparatively dull, but values have been generally well supported. Sales, 400 Wet-salted Texas and 260 country-slaughter on private terms. We quote Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 20 to 28 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 25 lbs., 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25¾c.@26c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 25c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 23c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 to 22 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 13 lbs., 25c.; Truxillo, 15 to 17 lbs., 22½c.; Zanzibar, 10 to 12 lbs., 18c.@19c., all gold, selected; Sierre Leone, 9 to 10 lbs., 28c., currency, selected; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Indianola and San Antonia, 20 to 25 lbs., 23c.; Corpus Christi, 20 to 25 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Southern, 12 to 18 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Chili, 29 to 32 lbs., 18c.; Maranham, 25 to 28 lbs., 15½c.@16c.; Pernambuco, 28 to 30 lbs., 16c.; Bahia, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 30 to 33 lbs., 16c.; Savanilla, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 24 to 28 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., currency, as they run; Texas and Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 14c.@18c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 46 to 50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45 to 50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35 to 40 lbs., 11c.; New-Orleans City, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Texas pulled and packer, 60 to 80 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; Texas knife, 60 to 80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c.; Southern, 20 to 50 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 9c.@9½c., currency, selected. East India stock thus: Calcutta Slaughter, 9½ to 12½ lbs., 15c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 18 to 10 lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 18 to 22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold. The stock in first hands was 114,400 Hides and 1,560 bales do., against 198,100 Hides and 822 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The demand has been fair for the better grade of stock, in good part on speculative account. Holders have been generally quite confident in their views. American, new, good to very choice, quoted 20c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@22c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 15c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ℘ lb.

LEATHER—The dealings in the leading kinds of stock have been fairly active, and prices have been generally well supported. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27¼c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 38c.@38½c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ℘ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet within yesterday's range.

NAILS—Have been comparatively quiet at unchanged prices, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, and quoted a shade lower. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 20; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40, and 150 bbls. Pale at $5 50 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch nominally as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine less active and quoted easier in price. Sales, 250 bbls. merchantable at 36c., closing at 35¾c.@36c., and 100 bbls., Wilmington delivery, at 33c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Held rather more firmly, but quiet.... Crude, in bulk, dull and held at 5c. ℘ gallon....Refined inactive, with early deliveries quoted here at 11½c.@11⅝c.; sales, 1,000 bbls., last half of September, at 11¾c. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 11c.@11 1-16c....Refined, in cases, dull at 16½c.@16¾c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request and easier in price, with sales reported for early delivery of only 100 bbls. Western Mess, at $23; Prime Mess quoted at $22. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 750 bbls., September options, at $22 75@22 87½ ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand, with best corn-fed quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., and grass-fed at 8¾c.@9c....Cut-meats quiet at former prices, with dealings confined to small lots of City bulk stock....Bacon inactive, with Long Clear quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; sales, 50 bxs. Also 60 bxs. Short Rib at 11½c....Lard has been very tame for early delivery, with prices quoted lower, closing weak. Sales for early delivery embraced only small lots of Western Steam at 14¼c.; do. Kettle at 15½c.; 75 tcs. City Steam at 14c.; 30 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c. Refined nominal. And for California, 14c.@15c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., August option, at 14¼c.; 2,700 tcs., September, at 14 7-16c.@14½c., closing at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c.; 500 tcs., seller six months, at 11¼c., and 500 tcs., seller nine months, at 11¼c....Beef dull at unaltered quotations. We quote at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@15 for Extra Mess, $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do. ℘ tierce.... Beef Hams $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in fair demand, and generally firm in prices. Offering of desirable grades quite moderate, especially so of Western product. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 23c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@37c. for extra choice; 20c.@26c. for ordinary to choice Western and 27c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese has been quoted about steady on, however, a rather less confident movement. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c., ℘ lb.

RICE—Has been in very moderate request since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 75@$9 25 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 50, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, on a restricted inquiry, with Liverpool quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $2 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@28c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5½c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull, but quoted firm. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 45@$2 55, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10; Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 25@$3 37½ ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been held firmly, with a good inquiry noted, especially for Deer. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 65c.; Central America, 60c.@65c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ℘ lb; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52½c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 47½c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Raw continue active and strong in price, values on the better grades favoring holders at the close. Sales to-day, 3,023 hhds., including 2,535 hhds. fair to prime Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c., closing with 8⅛c. bid, and 8¼c. asked, for Good Refining; 400 hhds. Centrifugal (rumored) at 9⅜c., and 88 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c. Refined Sugars firm and in good request.

TALLOW, &c.—An active business has been reported in Tallow at firm prices. Sales equal to 325,000 lbs., fair to choice, at 8c.@8⅜c., chiefly City at 8¼c.@8⅜c.... Stearine quiet, with best City quoted at 18½c., and Western at 18c.@18¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted higher. Sales, 250 bbls. at $1 02½@$1 03 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been dull to-day. Rates on the berth have not varied materially, though closing weak. Business, however, has been unusually slow. Chartering movements quite moderate at about late figures. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum most wanted....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ℘ lb.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; and by steam, 180 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 50 bales Hops and 100 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 4,100 bxs. Cheese, chiefly at 40s.; 190 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d.; also two British ships 1,032 and 696 tons, and a British bark, 661 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, within the range of 72s. 6d.@82s. 6d.....For London, by sail, 2,000 Staves on private terms, and by steam 37,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ℘ bushel; 2,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, at 50s.....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 2s. 9d. freely bid, and 3s. asked; 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℘ 310 lbs.; 300 pks. Butter and 230 bxs. Bacon on private terms; and 2,700 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s.....For Bristol, an Austrian bark, 578 tons, hence, with 3,700 quarters Grain at 4s. 9d.; and another, 670 tons hence, with about 4,600 quarters do. at 4s. 8d. ℘ quarter.....For Bristol Channel, a bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. ℘ quarter....For Waterford, an Italian bark, 559 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. ℘ quarter.... For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 390 tons, (now at Boston,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 7s. and 5s.....For Cork and orders, three ships, 1,450, 1,193, and 1,190 tons, with wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 85s.@87s. 6d.....For Bremen, by steam, 12,700 bushels Corn, reported at 10d. ℘ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 1,500 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds., 30s. for cases, and $1 ℘ bale, and 800 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also, a Norwegian bark, 695 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d., according to date of clearance in September, with option of Hamburg....For Hamburg, by sail, 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Resin, and 150 cases Tobacco, prompt shipments, on private terms.... For the German Baltic direct, a German bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and a Norwegian bark, 421 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., on private terms, quoted at about 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 386 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d., and an American bark, 442 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. do., same terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco, at 13c....For Genoa, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian bark, 386 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Montevideo, a bark, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $21 50 and primage....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $21 and primage....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $11....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8 50, and another, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

There was a brisk trade on this forenoon in Beeves, ranging from fair to choice, from 11c.@13¼c. ℘ lb., while poor quality Beeves were very slow of sale from 7c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Several herds of low, coarse Cattle remained unsold at noon; weights ranged from 5 cwt. to 8¼ cwt. on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold from $45@$75 ℘ head; trade dull. Veals were fairly in demand from 7c.@9¼c. ℘ lb. Grass Calves also fair from $7@$9 ℘ head. Sheep and Lambs were of such coarse quality as to render trade very slow, even in small lots. Sheep sold from 4¾c.@6¼c. ℘ lb.; Lambs from 6½c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6⅝c. ℘ lb.; City dressed from 8¾c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—W. Siegel sold for self 85 coarse Illinois Steers, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 80 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self 61 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 101 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., scarce. H. Meyer sold for self 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 33 coarse Missouri Steers at 11c. ℘ lb. and $1 on. S. Ulery sold for Goff Bros. 110 choice Kentucky Steers, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Westheimer & Williams sold for Rankin & Co. 63 Cherokee Steers at 7c. ℘ lb., weight 5 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 56 Texan Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong; 72 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 119 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 208 generally good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 90 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 113 choice Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 70 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: S. Schuster sold 55 Texas Steers at 7½c. ℘ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong. W. Thompson sold 100 Texan Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 69 common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 57 Texas Steers. D. Waixel sold 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 128 common Missouri Steers from 9½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 1 Bull, weight 690 lbs., at 3c. ℘ lb.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,860 lbs., at 3½c. ℘ lb.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,860 lbs., at 3¾c. ℘ lb.; 1 Bull, weight 920 lbs., at 3⅛c. ℘ lb.; 13 Grass Calves, weight 3,530 lbs., at 4½c. ℘ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 150 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 850 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 18,730 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 110 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 850 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 71 Lambs, weight 4,190 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb., and $8 off the lot; 21 Lambs, weight 1,320 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 198 Lambs, weight 11,840 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb. P. McCabe sold 15 Cows from $45@$75 ℘ head. Hume & Elliott sold 50 Sheep, weight 4,610 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,200 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 6,130 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 304 Lambs, weight 19,040 lbs., at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,860 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,530 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 231 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,970 lbs., at 4¾c. ℘ lb.; 57 Kentucky Sheep, weight 5,160 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 175 Kentucky Lambs, weight 10,180 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 22 Kentucky Sheep, weight 1,950 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 19 Kentucky Sheep, weight 2,170 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 108 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,150 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 146 Kentucky Lambs, weight 9,340 lbs., at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.; 205 Kentucky Lambs, weight 12,810 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb. Jeleffe & Co. sold 93 Sheep, weight 7,880 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 630 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 38 Grass Calves, at $8 25 ℘ head; 6 Veals, weight 1,350 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 630 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 30 Veals, weight 4,120 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 1,870 lbs., at 9¼c. ℘ lb. T. Lorch sold 119 grass-fed Ohio Hogs, weight 17,750 lbs., at 6⅝c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 17, 1874—707 head of horned Cattle, 11,611 Sheep and Lambs, 580 Veals and Calves, 3,653 Hogs, 37 Horses. All save the horned Cattle in transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—1,807 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 90 Sheep and Lambs, 246 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—3,631 Sheep and Lambs, 26 Cows, 3 Bull, 403 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—8,893 Hogs, 3,029 Sheep and Lambs, 90 Calves and Veals, 110 Steers, consigned direct to J. Stern, butcher.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,547 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,874 head, or 522 cars, against 431 cars for the same time last week; the market was active at strong yesterday's prices for good Cattle, with quick sales; common stock at last week's rates; full attendance of buyers; 2,200 head were disposed of; sales, 200 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 812 to 1,331 lbs., at $3 87½@$6 25; 500 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,044 to 1,480 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 50; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 896 to 967 lbs., at $4@$4 25; 200 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,176 lbs., at $6 10; 200 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,080 to 1,189 lbs., at $3 75@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,000, against 15,200 head for the same time last week; the market was active at strong last week's prices on all grades; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5 12½; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; sales, 3,000 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 60 to 75 lbs., at $6 50@$7 20; 200 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 100 to 131 lbs., at $5 25@$5 30; 2,000 head Western Sheep, ranging from 60 to 90 lbs., at $4 50@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including ten cars reported to arrive, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 8,700 head for the same time last week; market firm; Michigan Hogs, $6@$6 50; Yorkers, $6 75@$7; Heavy Hogs, $7 25@$8.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—Cattle steady; receipts, 2,400; market firm with full prices; Texas, $1 75@$4 75; inferior to medium, $1 75@$5; fair to choice Steers, $4 50@$6; Extra, $6 30@$6 65; shipments, 700. Live Hogs very dull and unsettled; prices a shade lower; receipts, 11,000; extreme range for thin Grassers to extra corn-fed, $5 50@$7 90, with bulk of sales at $7 25@$7 50; few sold below $6 50; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; supply too large, and market dull, weak, and lower; poor to common, $1 75@$3 25; good to choice, $4@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Flour in good demand for Medium grades; the feeling is improving under the belief that prices have touched bottom; sales of Superfine Winter at $3@$3 25; Extra, $3 50@$4; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 50; Family, $5 50@$6 25; Fancy, $6 25@$7. Wheat slow; some sales lower, at $1 10 for No. 3 Fall; $1 17 asked for No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15½ bid. Corn firmer; small sales of No. 2 Mixed at 66c. at East Side in Elevator. Oats in fair demand, and higher, at 42c.@44c. for No. 2, according to location; 42c. Aug. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye higher, at 75c.@78c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Bacon firm; small lots sold higher at 9½c. for Shoulders; 13c.@13½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¼c.@13¾c. for Clear Sides; futures held higher, above buyers' views. Lard higher at 14¼c. for Summer. Live Hogs steady at $5 25@$5 75 for Light; $5 75@$6 50 for Yorkers; $7@$7 50 for Butchers. Cattle unchanged at $2@$4 for through Texans; $3 25@$4 25 for Wintered Steers; $3@$4 for good to choice Native Cows and Heifers; $3@$4 for medium to fair Native Steers; $5 25@$5 75 for good to choice do. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 Hogs, 1,200 Cattle. Shipments—22,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—Flour dull and a shade lower; Western Shipping Extras, $4 75@$5 75. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, 99⅞c. cash, 99⅝c.@99½c. August, 95¾c. September; No. 3 Spring, 94c.; Rejected, 88c.@88½c. Corn active and higher, but closed easier; No. 2 Mixed, 66¾c.@66½c. spot, 66¾c. bid, August; 66c. bid, September or October; Rejected, 65¾c.@65½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 at 38¾c.@39c.; closed steady at 38½c. spot or August; 36¾c. bid, September. Rye steady; No. 2 at 72c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@92c. Pork—Full prices asked but no demand; held at $22 spot, $22 75@$22 87½ September. Lard steady; 15c. spot, 14¾c.@14⅞c. September. Bulk Meats in fair demand, firm, and unchanged. Whisky, 97c. Freights in good demand; Corn to Buffalo, 3c.; Wheat do., 3¼c. On Call Board this afternoon Wheat closed stronger at $1 00½ cash and August. Corn firmer at 66⅛c. cash and August, 66⅛c.@66¼c. September. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 217,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $37. Clover Seeds steady at $10@$11 50. Timothy sold at $3@$3 25. Flax-seed offered at $2 10. Flour quiet at $3 50@$4 50 for Superfine; $4 75@$5 50 for Extras; $6 50@$7 75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra; $6 25@$6 75 for State, Indiana, and Ohio do.; $7 75@$8 75 for high grades. Wheat unsettled and quiet at $1 20@$1 30 for New Red; $1 32@$1 33 for Amber; $1 35 for White. Corn in fair demand at 84c.@85c. for White, 84c. for Mixed Western. Oats in good demand at 49c.@50c. for White, 47c.@47½c. for Mixed. Provisions firm at $24@$24 50 for Mess Pork, 20c.@27c. for Beef Hams, 15c.@16c. for Smoked do., 14¾c.@15c. for Hams in pickle. Lard held at 14¼c.@15c. Petroleum weak at 11c. for Refined, 5c. for Crude in bbls., 4¾c. for do. in bulk. Whisky steady at $1 02 for Western in iron. Butter firm at 32c.@33c. for New-York State and Bradford County choice; other kinds unchanged. Cheese firm at 13c.@13½c. for prime New-York State, 12c.@12¾c. for prime Western, 6c.@10c. for Half Skims. Eggs heavy and unchanged.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—There is no change to notice in the Wool trade, as desirable kinds are in very fair demand, and full prices are readily taken for straight lots of fleece suited to the wants of buyers, but buyers and sellers are more or less indifferent. Manufacturers are not yet quite certain about the Fall demand for goods, although the prospects of the trade are promising, but holders of Wool are satisfied that, no matter what the demand for goods may be, there is no more Wool in the country than will be wanted, and hence are confident that prices will be sustained; the sales have been at 52c.@55c. for Medium, X, and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania; 58c.@60c. for XXX and Picklock; 48c.@51c. for Michigan and Wisconsin, and 58c.@62c. for Combing and Delaine Fleece as to quality; Pulled Wool is taken about as fast as received at 40c.@55c. for Super, and X as to quality; California Wool is steady, and all choice lots are firm; prices range from 28c.@43c. for Spring as to quality and condition, the latter being a very extreme price.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,350 barrels; Wheat, 223,973 bushels; Corn, 128,242 bushels; Oats, 72,981 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 168,879 bushels; Corn, 122,474 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 44,713 bushels; Corn, 46,030 bushels; Oats, 69,473 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; the only sale reported was a small lot Green Bay Spring at $1 25. Corn active; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 73c.; 16,000 do., in lots, at 73½c.; 10,000 do. at 74c. Oats steady; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Flour dull and weak; market favors buyers. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet for Southern at 92c.@93c. for White Southern; 80c.@82c. for Yellow do.; Mixed Western nominally 78c. Oats dull and lower at 46c.@50c. for Southern; 47c.@48c. for Western Mixed; 50c. for Western White. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay very dull at $16@$18. Provisions stronger. Pork nominally $24. Bulk Meats sold at 9c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon—Shoulders firm at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides active at 13c.@13¼c. Hams steady at 16½c.@17c. Lard dull at 14¾c.@15c. Butter—Western steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 01@$1 02.

TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining, at $1 26 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 20 for No. 3; $1 21 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 25½ for extra; $1 13 for Amber Michigan; September, $1 13½; buyer October, $1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2, $1 13; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 2, $1 18. Corn steady, at 69½c. for High Mixed; September, 68½c.; October, 68c.; no grade, 68½c.; damaged, 64½c. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 44c. for No. 1; 40c. for No. 2; 40c. for Michigan; 41½c. for White. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—56,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—82,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels new No. 1 White Michigan at $1 35. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels at 76c. Corn-meal, $32 for Bolted, $31 for Unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed firmer; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $26@$28 ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 25c. Lake Receipts—14,300 bushels Wheat, 243,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—18,800 bushels Wheat, 32,500 bushels Corn, 715,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Flour dull; 3,000 bbls. sold for Cuba; Treble Extra, $5@$5 50; Choice, $6@$6 50. Corn dull; Yellow Mixed, 83c.@84c.; White Mixed, 90c. Oats lower at 55c.@60c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay—Prime, $25; Choice, $26 50. Pork dull and nominal at $24. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 9¾c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 15c.@16c. Lard dull; Tierce, 15½c.@16c.; Keg, 16c.@16½c. Sugar dull; Prime, 9¾c. Whisky dull and nominal; Louisiana, $1 01; Western, $1 02½@$1 05. Coffee quiet; Ordinary to Prime, 18½c.@22½c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 65.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady at 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 41c.@47c. Rye firm at 83c. Butter steady. Pork nominal, $23. Lard firm; Summer, 14¼c. bid. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c. spot and buyer August; Clear Rib Sides in good demand; sales at 12c. spot and buyer August; held higher at close; Clear Sides nominally 12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky steady at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 at $1 10; No. 2 at $1 02½, cash; $1 00¼ August; 96c. September. Oats steady; No. 2 at 36½c. Corn scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 66¼c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 81c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, 90c., cash, August and September. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats unchanged at 55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork unchanged at $24. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@15½c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Lard, 15¾c.@16¾c. Whisky, 97c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Wheat lower; closed dull at $1 13 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 10 for No. 2 do. Corn quiet and steady at 73c.@74c. for Mixed, in store; 69c.@70c. for Mixed on track. Oats quiet and steady at 40c. for No. 1 State, 43c. for No. 2, 47c. for White. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin dull at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 75 for Virgin. Tar firm at $2 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 29 bales; gross, 325 bales; sales, 150 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 15,902 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet, buyers offering ¼c. lower; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 142 bales; gross, 142 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 5,042 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 1 bale; exports coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WIG AND GOWN—WEAVERS—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT —By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Some of the papers have been mentioning the name of Mr. A. B. CORNELL in connection with various political combinations which are said to be in preparation. The Buffalo *Commercial* takes up these rumors, and after contradicting them, adds a few remarks which, we should think, might have some weight even with papers like the *World* and *Tribune:*

> "In regard to Mr. CORNELL it may be well to say that the use of his name in any political speculations at this time is probably entirely unwarranted by him, or by any one authorized to speak for him. Moreover, it is cruelly inappropriate, even though it may not be unkindly meant. Mr. CORNELL is suffering deeply at this moment from a recent domestic affliction of the most trying nature. The death of an infant, an only child, the hope of a household which was still in mourning for the loss of a bright and promising boy—such is the poignant grief in which Mr. CORNELL has now the sincere sympathy of a host of warmly-attached friends. At such a time all political aspirations—if he ever had any—must appear to be but the most unsatisfactory of human vanities. We know that it can be of no comfort to him to be mentioned in connection with any office at present, however high or honorable the post may be, and we venture respectfully to deprecate the unauthorized association of Mr. CORNELL'S name in any comments upon the political chances or combinations of the day.

The announcement of the new sorrow which has overtaken Mr. CORNELL'S family will be received all through this State with deep regret, and Mr. CORNELL will have the sympathy of thousands who know how deeply afflicted he has already been. We can only join in the hope expressed by the Buffalo *Commercial* that the political gossip-mongers will leave Mr. CORNELL in peace for a time.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention cannot be accused of neglecting any part of the field open to it. It has not only nominated its candidates, but it has made a sweeping deliverance on all current political topics. In State politics it throws itself on the record of its administration, claims credit for the new State Constitution, demands the privilege of working it, and declares in favor of the utmost liberality of education. In national matters, it is true to the Pennsylvanian traditions of protection, approves of developing the natural highway of traffic as the best means of affording relief to the producers, praises the national bank system and wishes it made free, and renews the doctrine of the national platform as to "a return to specie payments at the earliest possible moment." Taking a look ahead, it has nominated Gen. HARTRANFT for the Presidency, and voted down with sundry cries a resolution in favor of a third term. The Republican leaders are very confident of success in the approaching campaign.

It is not at all creditable to the intelligence of Metropolitan journalism that serious notice should have been bestowed on the extraordinary story of German intrigue in the West Indies, lately published in this City. It was gravely announced that the German Government was bargaining with Spain for a foothold at Porto Rico, in consideration of armed assistance against the Carlists. If anything were needed to expose the fraudulent nature of this tale, it would be found in the ludicrous statement that the Spanish Minister at Washington, on receiving instructions relating to this business, snubbed the Government at Madrid as "unpatriotic," and threatened to throw up his commission. If the ultramontane supporters of the cause of Don CARLOS think to serve their champion by the propagation of such monstrous fables as this last, they are greatly misled. The Porto Rico cession canard is too improbable to fulfill its intention of injuring the Republican Government of Spain or the Protestant Government of Germany.

Secretary BRISTOW is taking active measures for the perfection of one of the most important bureaus in the Treasury Department, namely, that of the inspection of steam-boat boilers. He proposes, if possible, to have the causes of steam boiler explosions investigated before Congress meets again, and it is said that he has offered the Presidency of the Commission to examine into these causes to JOSEPH WINLOCK, of Kentucky, one of the incorporate members of the National Academy of Sciences. It is possible that the experiments hitherto undertaken by the Commission may hereafter be made under the auspices of the academy. The Government can certainly afford to employ the best scientific minds to discover the causes which have led to the many disastrous explosions of the past few years, and to devise measures to prevent any repetition of similar calamities. The Commission will doubtless examine the Supervising Inspectors closely, and take care that only competent men remain in the corps.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, which is never on the same side in politics more than two days at a time, has been latterly engaged in alternately denying the existence of "white leagues" in Louisiana, and in preaching against them. It is now much alarmed at the possibility of a "labor exodus," which it fears as a consequence of the violence of the white leaguers. It dislikes to see the negro depart for Texas, leaving waste the fields where he might have labored well; but it dreads, also, to have him remain. From the testimony of the *Picayune*, and other Louisiana papers, it would seem that the colored laborers, with their wives and families, are rapidly leaving many sections of the State, and that they are urged to that course by the hostile attitude of their white fellow-citizens.

The new play entitled "Passion's Perils," with which the proprietors of the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, hoped to create a sensation and make money, had but a short existence. It was withdrawn after its first representation at the request of the Committee on Licenses of the Board of Aldermen. The play was based largely on real and supposed incidents of the Brooklyn scandal, and one of the actors made a weak attempt to portray in his "make-up" Mr. BEECHER. The *dénouement* of this astonishing piece of theatrical impertinence was borrowed from "East Lynne." There were plenty of objections to the monstrosity on the score of its wretched taste; but the Boston Aldermen had it withdrawn because it was "offensive to the public sentiment of the community." We wish they could suppress the rubbish which daily appears in the public journals on the same grounds.

Dispatches from China assume a warlike hue, the Formosan difficulty with Japan having grown into the proportions of a *casus belli*. It seems, however, incredible that China should seriously contemplate war with any nation. The huge old Empire is unwieldy, and seems crumbling into pieces. Nevertheless, the ancient grudge against Japan, born of old conflicts in the Corea, may break out in the form of resentment against Japanese interference in Formosa. It must be confessed that China has suffered in silence many more serious provocations than this; but the ways of the Celestial are dark, and the Son of Heaven may think that he has endured enough infringement upon the sacred soil of the Middle Kingdom. The Chinese certainly show an unusual touchiness in their remonstrance against the employment of two American semi-officials in the Formosan expedition. Neither of these gentlemen are under the direct control of the United States Government, and their engagement had a pacific rather than belligerent character. Gen. LE GENDRE went as a diplomatic agent in the interest of peace; and Lieut. CASSELL, on leave of absence, went "to see the fun."

It is tolerably certain that the new Constitution for Ohio has been defeated by a large majority. The main features of this Constitution, especially that providing against special legislation, were good, and the rejection of the whole will be regarded with some surprise by those who have paid attention to the matter. The main proposition, however, was loaded with others. Separate votes were had on minority representation, railroad aid, and license. It was urged that unless the new Constitution was carried, all of the other propositions were defeated. Great excitement was raised over the question of license or no license, the Temperance people being strongly arrayed on the side of no license. Doubtless, many people voted against the Constitution for the sole purpose of making sure of defeating license. The result was infinite confusion, out of which comes the certainty of the defeat of the Constitution, with minority representation and State aid to railroads; the Temperance people, with some hesitation, claim that they have defeated the proposition to grant licenses for whisky selling.

POLITICAL EAVESDROPPING.

An impertinent and persistent "interviewer" has recently been subjected to treatment at the West which may well serve as a lesson, not only to him, but to his kind. A man driven mad by the moral thumb-screws which this enterprising "gentleman of the press" insisted upon applying, rose in his wrath and kicked the screwer out. To this proceeding all men of sense and decency, including all journalists who have a respect for their vocation, will say well done. The distinction between the enterprise which obtains real news at whatever cost of time, trouble, or money, and that prying inquisitiveness which extorts mere food for idle curiosity, is easily to be drawn, and it will be firmly maintained by the conductors of any newspaper who wish to stand high in the respect of the public, not to say their own.

There is, however, another personage besides the impertinent "interviewer" who needs a little wholesome discipline—the political eavesdropper. The collection of political news, including the probable movements of opposing parties, is a very necessary and a thoroughly respectable department of journalism. Indeed, whatever can be learned in decent ways as to any truly public matter it is the proper business of the journalist to place before his readers. But we daily see evidence in print that some journalists are not content with decent ways and public matters; and among these is the political eavesdropper. He is the pest of men in political life, and a disgrace to his profession. He watches, he listens, he pumps, he infers, he invents; and he sends off to his paper an account of important political conferences or it may be of infamous political intrigues, in which the proportion of truth to falsehood is as a grain of wheat to a bushel of chaff. The *World* keeps a gentleman of this sort in its service, and he has just given us a taste of his quality. He tells us that "Long Branch has been the centre of political intrigue during the past week," which, as he himself has been there, might be said with probability of truth, if we might dignify his little wrigglings and peepings with the name of intrigue. He goes on to tell his readers that "the programme for the Fall campaign in this State has been thoroughly canvassed, as have the schemes for the Presidential election of 1876." We are also told that previous to the Presidential election of 1872, the Republican Party in this State was able "to make a diversion of the Democratic votes in this City through negotiations with certain local Democratic politicians who, by virtue of positions held by them, had obtained a following." In this case the writer is speaking from within the inner lines of his own party; and that local Democratic politicians should be induced by "negotiations" to sell out their party is, to speak mildly, not so strange and unusual a fact as to cause much surprise. But when he says that certain other facts "put at rest the stories of combination of the Administration politicians with FENTON on his intended return to that camp," they may be sure that he is pretending to knowledge which he does not possess. All the more may this be assumed because of his assertion that these facts have all "been obtained from an authentic and authoritative source." Does he expect readers of common sense, who will pause to reflect a moment, to believe that a man who can give authentic and authoritative information upon such a point is going to give it to a political eavesdropper of the opposite party? And so when he announces that he has discovered at Long Branch that "CONKLING has now abandoned all idea of being a candidate for President at the next election;" and then proceeds by way of accounting for this, to cast mud upon Senator CONKLING personally; and when he also announces that "the Federal patronage is now being used" against Gen. DIX, "in order to prevent his being a competing candidate for President," they may be very sure that in these assertions he is either trying to serve his party at any expense of truth or, what is still more probable, indulging in his natural love of slander. Again, he says that a division-list of the delegates to the next Republican State Convention, as agreed upon and marked out, "was exhibited confidentially, which showed the probable defeat of DIX by a large majority in the Convention;" and this he doubtless thinks is a very formidable announcement. But the poor creature does not see that the very terms of his assertion deprive it of credibility. For if that division-list was shown confidentially, the man who revealed, or pretended to reveal, its contents to him was so untrustworthy a person that anything he might say was to be accepted as true only just in so far as it accorded on the one side with probabilities, and on the other with his own interest. But it is more than probable that he merely served the political eavesdropper a trick that he well deserved to have played off upon him, and revealed with great show of secrecy and compunctions for violated confidence—just nothing at all, or the reverse of the real truth. Such things have been heard of before, and it would be well if these prying, peeping, crawling creatures were served so a little oftener.

As to the election of 1876, it is a long way ahead; but we will give our eavesdropper's employers, gratis, a little authentic information upon the subject. In that election the Republicans will probably vote in a body for—the best and most promising man in their party, and if they do so he will surely be elected.

LAW IN GEORGIA.

In a recent issue of a prominent Georgian newspaper, the editor alludes to the people of his State as "about the most law-abiding" in the country. In the same paper appears a lengthy card from a gentleman who has of late been intimately concerned in a shooting affray in an up-country village in Georgia. This card is published for the express purpose of "calling out" an unknown person, variously characterized as "liar, coward, scoundrel, and slanderer;" and the writer of the remarkable production intimates very plainly that the unknown, who has called him a "ruffian," would be compelled to give him "satisfactory redress" if he could but discover his identity. A newspaper published in the same city, in alluding to the prospects of the return of a prominent carpet-bagger, hints strongly that the enraged people may send him up a tree. Still another journal, which circulates among the "law-abiding" people of Georgia, defends as a laborious and faithful citizen a desperado who lately killed a colored man, and whose hands were stained with half a dozen previous murders. A few months since one of the most thoroughly Democratic papers in Georgia announced that murder and lawlessness of all kinds were more frequent within the State's limits than for many years previous. Negroes are robbed and killed by white men with impunity in the interior districts, but when a negro, even in drunkenness, slays a white man, nothing can save him from an hundred executioners. Elections in Georgia are sometimes managed by means of the shot-gun and revolver, whatever the press of the State may say to the contrary; and, judging from recent revelations, the Kuklux now and then consent to walk abroad by night, even at imminent risk of securing permanent residence in the Albany Penitentiary. It would seem, to a mind a trifle more exacting than that of the boastful Georgian editor mentioned above, as if the people of his State were not quite as "law-abiding" as a highly-cultured and well-ordered society should be.

The Southern States are doing themselves infinite harm by the leniency with which they treat crime, and by the disrepute into which they allow their laws to fall. The ease with which popular vengeance is executed, the slight value placed on human life, in many sections; and the lack of interference and arrest by proper authorities when broils occur, prevent immigration, and thus hinder the action of one of the most effective agencies for up-building. The Southerners of intelligence and culture are loth to admit the sweeping charges of disorder sometimes made against their native States; the Georgians of Savannah, Atlanta, and other large towns, live peaceful lives, rarely see or hear of anything like a deed of violence, and find it hard to believe that the interior districts are lawless. They forget that many of the denizens of the back country are illiterate, intolerant, and vindictive, and that but few educating and refining influences reach them. And so they perhaps honestly think that the people of Georgia, as a mass, are "about as law-abiding" as any in the country. But the frugal and cautious immigrants do not agree with him, and only now and then venture into the State. Georgia will never have a current of white immigration until she checks lawlessness and encourages education. She cannot thrive permanently under the Bourbon régime.

The Democratic "statesmen" who now manage the affairs of the Commonwealth are so anxious for the material progress of Georgia that they pay little attention to her moral welfare. They are desirous of improving agriculture, but do not care to support an effective school system. They prefer dabbling in repudiation to building up the State's credit by increasing the intelligence and worth of her citizens. They were the *avant courriers* of the movement for a "white man's government;" and it is evident that the rigorous and impartial maintenance of law in all sections of Georgia does not seem to them a necessary function of that Government. It is wonderful that the State bears up at all under the weight of their monstrous policy. The prosperity which has been so bountifully bestowed cannot last when repudiation and class legislation get to work, and when one class of citizens, none too well educated itself, deliberately labors to keep another class in ignorance and in a degraded condition. It will not last if the mass of influential Georgians are all as self-satisfied as the editor who thinks that the natives of his State "are about the most law-abiding people in the United States."

THE REFUSE OF THE CITY.

Once more the guardians of the public health have forced upon their attention this question: What shall be done with the City garbage? It is not a savory problem, but it is of prime importance to the health of the City that some satisfactory solution should be found for it. The Sanitary Committee of the Health Commissioners justly consider that the safe disposition of house refuse is of more consequence than the cleansing of the streets from ordinary litter. In this land of plenty it is idle, we suppose, to preach that economy which would greatly reduce the volume of the garbage rejected from wasteful kitchens. Indeed, our people regard with a certain pride the often repeated statement that we annually waste more provisions in any single large city than would properly feed its entire population. It is taken as a sign of our great wealth and generosity that more food is sent away from public tables than is consumed therefrom. Whatever the average housekeeper may think of the economy of the thing, the average citizen is rather proud of the profuseness of the public swill-barrel. Therefore, the task of removing and disposing of the vast mass of vegetable and animal matter which is sent away from dining-rooms and kitchens is most formidable. In other countries, where meat is a luxury and our wealth of vegetables is unknown, the material which we send to the garbage boxes would be utilized. Our people will not, in this generation at least, be taught economy in this direction.

How to collect the constantly increasing amount of refuse matter, and how to dispose of it to the best advantage, has become such a serious puzzle that the Boards of Health and Police have combined to consider it. The report made on the subject, as presented to the Health Commissioners, is quite elaborate. It discusses the proper care of refuse by the housekeeper, its proper removal by the contractor, and the suitable disposition of the same. At present, what small approach we have to any system of care for house refuse is ludicrously inadequate. It is a grotesque sight to see the double row of boxes, barrels, and cans—reeking with vile odors and seething in the sun—which lines a lordly avenue any sunny morning. A stranger sauntering along the best streets in the upper part of the City observes palaces of marble and brown stone lifting their proud fronts and plate-glass windows above files of heaped swill-barrels that stretch with nameless smells and in dim perspective from the East River to the Hudson. The civilization of the nineteenth century has done nothing better than this for us. When the air has been sufficiently poisoned with effluvia exhaled from these receptacles, and when stray curs and chiffonniers have helped to scatter about the offal, a slovenly cartman comes to spill a part on the pavement, and carry the rest to be dumped in some vacant lot, against the protests of an outraged neighborhood. In the lower part of the City, the shiftless housekeepers throw their refuse into the street. Tenement-houses have the irresponsibility of gregariousness about them. There is no health officer vigilant enough to discover which of fifty tenants has thrown her decaying cabbage or aged eggs into the public way. Foulness and distemper reek from the exhalations; disease and death come hard after the noisome accumulation.

It is proposed to remedy this public exhibition of nastiness by requiring housekeepers to set apart a room or recess near the street and accessible to the garbage collector, where the refuse of the house shall be kept for removal. The matter must be taken away daily, and in covered, water-tight machines. Ashes may be used for filling sunken lots, and garbage be fed to swine. The theory of the care and removal of house refuse is good; it is not so certain that our lawless and improvident people can be compelled to put it into practice. Everybody will see that among the poorer tenement houses, for example, it will be difficult to compel tenants to keep receptacles where only the proper persons shall get at them. If a regulation requiring this should be adopted, it must be accompanied by severe penalties for neglect. Certainly it will be a great step when we shall have banished the street barricades of swill-barrels and ash-cans into obscure holes and corners. The visits of the garbage-gatherer must be regular—not sporadic and fitful, as now. This service is very imperfectly performed. It is more important than street-sweeping. It has been done in a manner even more slovenly. As for the disposition of the matter collected, the Sanitary Committee seem fairly at sea. The wastefulness that sets this mass of stuff adrift continues to carry it about, as if uncertain where to drop it. Ashes and refuse of kitchens and dining-rooms ought to be made useful in replenishing the exhausted soil. In animal matter there are many elements which science utilizes. Bone, fibrine, glue, and phosphorus are all found in this wasted mass with which our scavengers are helplessly incumbered. It is feebly touching the question to say that the ashes might be used for filling lots and the garbage fed to swine. An intelligent and painstaking examination of the subject will surely discover some more economical method of disposing of this matter than has yet been seriously suggested. How to secure, gather, and use—not dispose of merely—the rejected remnants of a great city's improvident housekeeping is a weighty problem. Health and economy are first to be considered. It is possible that the material, properly gathered, may be made to pay the cost of keeping the City in the highest sanitary condition. But the question is not to be turned off in a hurry nor without careful consideration.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

If a statement which comes to us with advices from Chili should prove authentic, President GRANT has been selected to act as arbitrator in an international dispute of long standing. The people of the South American Republics have always had very uncertain ideas about the limits of their respective territories. They of the Argentine Confederation have especially distinguished themselves in this particular. After the death of LOPEZ and the conclusion of the unjust war against Paraguay, an opportunity was afforded for settling many of these differences, but it was not taken. Since then we have seen TEJEDOR, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, well nigh exciting the Brazilian Government to take up arms in order to decide where the Republic ends and the Empire begins. A like dispute, scarcely less hotly conducted, has been going on also between the Confederation and Bolivia; and now a similar one between the Confederation and Chili comes forward for settlement by arbitration—President GRANT, the Emperor of Brazil, and the King of the Belgians having been nominated by the disputants for the purpose.

The question would be of comparatively small importance if it were not for one consideration, and that involves a point of much interest to all the maritime Powers. The matter, in the first instance, has reference only to the southern limitation of Chili, but it affects the right to the whole of Patagonia. The Argentines claim this territory, which in itself may or may not be of much value, for little is known about it. But the Chilians have some naval aspirations, and they dispute the claims of the Argentines mainly for the purpose of securing to themselves exclusive control over the Straits of Magellan. In the year 1866 a treaty was concluded between the two Republics, wherein they agreed each to respect the *uti possidetis* of 1816, when the first blow for independence was struck. At that time Patagonia was included in the territory of the Reino de Chili, and it is quite certain that at no time have the Chilians recognized the Andean chain or the forty-fifth parallel of latitude as their boundary. The question which the arbitrators have to decide may possibly be attended with some difficulty; but following the discussion so far as it has hitherto gone, it would seem that Chili has by far the stronger side of the case. In the interests of true progress, this is also, perhaps, most desirable.

But whichever way the difference be ultimately settled, the freedom of the Straits of Magellan should be insisted upon. It would not be wise to place this great passage between the two oceans under the exclusive control of either Chili or the Argentines. This part of the question is one, then, in which all the maritime nations have an interest, and it will have to be decided with reference to that interest. In the treaty to which we have referred, provision was made for submitting the whole dispute to arbitration, and the Chilian Government has ever been ready to have recourse to that arrangement. But it is due to the Argentine Government to say that they have always upheld the doctrine that in any settlement that might be arrived at, the straits should be held to be neutral. Chili has never acceded to this, but, on the contrary, seems to set great value upon the command of that passage, and regards it as her principal inducement for acquiring possession of Patagonia. It is, therefore, necessary to give special prominence to this complication of a question which otherwise would have very little interest for the world generally.

The Straits of Magellan are becoming every day of greater importance. The navigation is difficult, but by the aid of steamers, several of which are now stationed there, ships bound from either side of the continent to the other gain considerable time by making the passage, while they avoid the difficulties and unpleasantness of rounding the Cape. As trade with the west coast is further developed, the straits will probably become the general highway for most of the vessels in that region, and then, if it be in the power of any local Government either to stop the navigation or to impose dues, serious complications may arise. Difficulties of this kind may be prevented now. Any Government which acquires Patagonia will, of course, also claim Terra del Fuego and the islands. It may put this forward as an argument against opening through its own territory a passage free to all nations. But no such consideration should be allowed to carry weight. The mercantile interests of all other nations require that the straits should ever remain as free as they are now, and the point is one that should be insisted on by the arbitrators as a necessary preliminary before entertaining for a moment the question of jurisdiction over the adjoining territory.

THE THEATRICAL PROGRAMME.

In the promises made for the ensuing dramatic season there is some evidence of a healthy reaction in favor of plays whose interest does not begin and end with actual or probable violations of the seventh commandment. We are indeed to have at the Union Square an English adaptation of FEUILLET'S nauseating production, "The Sphinx," and the Fifth Avenue Theatre is to open with the representation of a "society play" under the suggestive title of "What Should She Do? or, Jealousy." In regard to the former of these, the management assure the public in advance that in the English adaptation of FEUILLET'S play there will not be found a line "calculated to offend the most delicate sensibilities." In that case, the copy must be very unlike the original, and Miss CLARA MORRIS will find she has studied the title part in Paris to very little purpose. The sensational climax, at least, will doubtless be retained, and we shall find the intense melodramatic power of a very promising actress prostituted like that of Mlle. CROIZETTE at the Théâtre Français, for the purpose of depicting the contortions attending death by poison so faithfully as to make people sick at the stomach. An hospital study of this kind will, we suspect, hardly prove so attractive in New-York as it did in Paris. The other French importation—"The Two Orphans"—which is to be produced at the same theatre, is a play of the old-fashioned romantic school, and is much more susceptible of being presented "without offending the most delicate sensibilities."

The prospects of seeing standard English plays well mounted and reasonably well acted are more than usually good. Both WALLACK'S and the Fifth Avenue propose to bring out the "School for Scandal," set in one scene for each act, after the fashion adopted last season at the Prince of Wales' Theatre in London. Three theatres in the British metropolis found it pay last Winter to represent simultaneously this freshest of all comedies, old or new, and there is no reason why its careful production by two different companies should not succeed in New-York. Of Shakespearean "revivals" there is abundant promise. At BOOTH'S, "Macbeth" is to be produced "on a scale of great elaboration, with an exceptionally strong cast," and early next year the management of the same theatre promise to bring out, "on a scale of unparalleled magnificence," the modern stage version of "Henry V." With scenes painted by WILLIAM BEVERLY, and the general setting superintended by CHARLES CALVERT, the production of the most popular of the historical series of SHAKESPEARE'S plays ought to be one of the most memorable and successful dramatic experiments of the season. In addition to these, we are to have "Henry VIII." at Booth's, a possibility of "Lear" at the Lyceum, a certainty of "Romeo and Juliet" at the same house, the promise of a Shakespearean comedy revival on the scale of "Love's Labor Lost" at the Fifth Avenue, and such other productions from the great master as may be incidental to the reappearance of RISTORI at the Lyceum, and a brief engagement of Miss CUSHMAN at Booth's.

The appearance of the charming and accomplished Mrs. ROUSBY in "Twixt Axe and Crown" and "Joan of Arc," at the Lyceum, will depend for its success upon the strength of the restored popular taste for the legitimate drama. It is to be hoped that this taste may prove sufficiently enduring to afford the management, both of Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue, substantial encouragement to devote the resources of two admirably balanced companies to the frequent production of old English comedies. The yet unformed school of American comedy has, we fear, not much to hope for from the coming play promised by Mr. BRONSON HOWARD, though we may fairly take a more cheerful view of the comedy on which Mr. BRET HARTE is said to be at work. From an author whose stories give evidence of consummate dramatic skill, and whose humor and pathos are equally marked by a racy and distinctively native flavor, everything may be expected in the way of original play-writing. Should Mr. BRET HARTE add to his own peculiar talents a fair share of the constructive art and attention to stage effect which have been so potent elements in the success of Mr. BOUCICAULT, the place of the foremost American dramatic author is within his easy reach. He will also find useful a little of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S care in selecting actors suited to the requirements of his plays, or what is pretty much the same thing, adapting his parts to the capacities of the actors to whom they are to be intrusted. That may seem not a very elevated canon of dramatic construction, but we are not aware that any successful playwright, from SHAKESPEARE downward, has disregarded it.

A POLICE JUSTICE CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Henry Selling, an Associate Justice of the Police Court of Hartford, Conn., and a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city, was brought to Boston on an Executive warrant, charging him with forgery, and was to-day arraigned on a complaint charging him with passing a forged order on Smith, Stebbins & Co., of Franklin street, for $320, and was held for examination on the 23d inst. The forgery alleged is in signing the name of another Henry Selling with whom Smith, Stebbins & Co. transacted business.

CALIFORNIA'S SURPLUS GRAIN.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A Boston merchant states that he has information from San Francisco to the effect that at least 700 ships, of about 1,200 tons each, will be required to carry the surplus grain crop to Europe this season, and that not more than 550 sail can yet be reckoned on for that purpose.

THE PORTO RICO RUMOR.

OPINIONS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

INHERENT EVIDENCE OF ITS BASELESS CHARACTER—GERMANY INDISPOSED TO ANNEX FOREIGN TERRITORY—THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Fish, who has spent nearly the entire Summer here, is still at his post. In regard to the sensational rumors concerning the alleged proposed annexation of Porto Rico to the North German Empire, and the establishment of a German colony in the Antilles, Mr. Fish says to-night that our Government has no knowledge of the subject, and that the report upon its face is manifestly absurd. He thinks that those less skilled in public affairs must know that the alleged reply of Admiral Polo to the Madrid Government is an imposture. Admiral Polo was a skilled diplomat, and the note which was published as his is not such a one as a diplomatic officer or a soldier accustomed to obey would, under any circumstances, send to his own Government. The inherent improbabilities of the rumor are discernable in the source whence it comes. The story evidently comes from Ultramontane hands, and seems to have started among the armed Ultramontanes or Carlists of Spain. In the present critical condition of the Carlist cause, their leaders may have thought to discern a faint hope of encouragement in the possibility of a disturbance of the peaceful relations between the German people and the United States. It is believed that the report has this origin and no other. For the rest, says Mr. Fish, if there were any truth in the rumor, the position of this administration upon the subject has long since been clearly defined. Gen. Grant, in his message in 1869, showed himself to be the advocate of the most advanced principles of the Monroe doctrine, when he said that the United States would not look with complaisance upon the transfer of any European colony on this continent to another European power. The passage in the message was this: "The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this Continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations, and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers, members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers." Outside of the Cabinet, and in the diplomatic circles where the recent Spanish events have been closely watched, it is maintained that the German Empire would, under no circumstances, accept any offers of territory, either as an indemnity for a war that has passed, or as a security for present assistance. In confirmation of this theory it is remembered that within the past year the reports have been current that Germany has been offered colonies by both France and Spain, and has in all instances refused them. It was once stated that France had offered Pondicherry, and that on behalf of another Government the Sooloo Islands in the Pacific, a part of Cuba, and Santona have been offered. And now comes a new story of Porto Rico. It is said that during the last session of the Reichstag there were open expressions on the part of the German Government to the effect that the German Empire did not desire to increase its fleet, or extend its maritime possessions further than was necessary for the protection of the interests of German commerce, and if this were not enough, it is not believed either in official or diplomatic circles here that the German Government, under any circumstances, would do anything so calculated to excite the distrust of the people of the United States as to seriously consider a proposal for the annexation of any portion of American territory.

THE STATE TREASURY.

RESUMPTION OF DUTY BY MR. RAINES—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The following correspondence took place to-day:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1874.

Hon. Thos. Raines:

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to hand you herewith a certified copy of an order of the Governor of the State reinstating you as State Treasurer.

Very truly yours, ABRAHAM LANSING.

The following order by Gov. Dix terminating the temporary appointment of Hon. Abraham Lansing as State Treasurer has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State:

SEAFIELD, WESTHAMPTON, Aug. 17, 1874.

Thomas Raines having recovered his health, and the cause of his suspension as State Treasurer being thus removed, it is hereby ordered and declared that such suspension is terminated, and Abraham Lansing, who was appointed to discharge the duties of the office, is hereby relieved therefrom.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

The following letter has been forwarded to Hon. Abraham Lansing by Treasurer Raines:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1874.

Hon. Abraham Lansing:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this 19th inst., with accompanying copy of the order of Gov. Dix. I will immediately resume the discharge of my duties; and yet, before doing so, I desire to say that for your unvarying courtesy and kindness to the employes of the office, as well as to myself, I return my hearty acknowledgments, with my best wishes for your future success and happiness.

I remain, truly yours, THOMAS RAINES.

Mr. Raines resumed his position to-day, and received the congratulations of many citizens on his recovery.

WITHDRAWAL OF A PLAY.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 19.

The play, "Passion's Perils," founded on the Brooklyn scandal, has been withdrawn from the stage of the Howard Athenæum, after a brief run of one night. The cause of this action was the Committee on Licenses of the Board of Aldermen, which has the power to suppress any play or public exhibition not conducive to public morals. The members of the committee, Aldermen Bigelow, Stebbins, and Emery, saw the play at its performance on Monday night, and yesterday sent the following letter to the managers of the theatre:

CITY HALL, Aug. 18, 1874.

Messrs. Rich & Stetson, Proprietors of Howard Athenæum:

GENTLEMEN: After witnessing the representation of the play performed at your theatre last evening, entitled "Passion's Perils," and being satisfied that such representation is not conducive to good morals, and is offensive to the public sentiment of this community, you are requested to immediately withdraw the same from your stage, and remove from the public streets the posters announcing such representation.

ALANSON BIGELOW,
S. B. STEBBINS,
HIRAM EMERY,
Committee of the Board of Aldermen of Licenses.

It was understood that the alternative was the withdrawal of the play or the revocation of the theatre's license, and the managers gracefully complied. The large audience that gathered to see the play last night were accordingly met with placards announcing that the drama, "Passion's Perils," had been withdrawn, and that a first-class variety entertainment would be given. Though there was a little grumbling on the part of some, the greater number bore the change good-naturedly, and were doubtless better pleased with the entertainment given than they would have been by the performance which they missed seeing. This is said to be the first instance in which the committee on licenses has ever exercised its right of censorship over a dramatic performance, and the managers are to be credited for their ready compliance when they might have made much trouble by resistance.

THE NEVADA CLOUD-BURST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The loss by the flood at Austin, Nev., yesterday, caused by a cloud-burst, will amount to over $100,000. The people were warned in time by a messenger on horseback, and escaped to the hills. The deluge was about [illegible] feet deep as it rushed down the cañon. No lives were lost.

THE AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

CONCLUDING SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS AND CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES — PAPERS READ BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

The concluding papers having been disposed of on Tuesday night, (excepting a portion of Section B, which was to have met this morning at 9 o'clock but did not in consequence of the absence of all the officers and most of the members,) the association met this morning in general session for the formal concluding exercises. President Leconti presided, and the following new members were admitted: Prof. Merriman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Rose, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Albert N. Preston, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Lydia B. Black Newcomb, New-Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New-York, who presented the society with $1,000 a year ago, was classed as a patron.

Prof. Henry Wheatland, of Salem, and Prof. Geo. F. Barker were chosen auditors, and a resolution was passed intended to censure the absent officers of Section B for neglect of duty.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wheildon, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said: "We are about to close the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and I think we may do so with peculiar satisfaction. Our meeting has been more largely attended than usual, and the number of papers read fully up to any of our most successful meetings; but we have peculiar reasons of satisfaction with our cordial and generous reception in this city, and with what the local committee and the citizens have done for our convenience, comfort, and recreation. Without any display of words on this occasion, Mr. President, I think I may say in behalf of the members of the association, that they are highly gratified with the kindness and attention which they have received from the citizens of Hartford, not only as an association but as individuals and citizens of a common country. I may say, very emphatically, that their promises have been more than fulfilled, our expectations more than realized; and our thanks for these, however inadequate, are at least sincere and heartfelt. The meeting of the association in Hartford, we have reason to believe, will be long remembered with satisfaction, both by the citizens and the members of the association, for both appear to have enjoyed it alike." In conclusion, he presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Voted, That the thanks of this association be presented to Hon. Henry C. Robinson, Chairman; Prof. Brocklesby and J. M. Allen, Vice Chairmen; Rev. W. L. Gage, Secretary, and the members of the local committee of the City of Hartford and the town of Middletown, for their thorough and efficient arrangements for the accommodation and entertainment of its members during its present meeting; and especially for the various festive and scientific excursions so generously and liberally provided for in the interest of social enjoyment and scientific research; appreciating all these, not as personal to ourselves, but as evidences of the interest of the citizens of Hartford in the advancement of science as the basis of progress and refinement.

Other complimentary resolutions returning thanks for the various courtesies extended to the association in this city, and for the invitations to visit places in this vicinity, were adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Gage, who, as Secretary of the Local Committee, has done everything possible to assist the association, made a pleasant speech in response. He said: "In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, I suppose it devolves upon me to respond to your vote. The citizens of Hartford have greatly enjoyed your visit, gentlemen, although I regret to say that the daily papers have been so full of reports of scientific proceedings as to be unintelligible to the average Hartford mind. We could comprehend the outside but had to stop there. The Beecher-Tilton mystery was easy to understand in comparison. I listened to Prof. Lovering's address the other evening with much interest, but in perfect despair. I might have understood it about a quarter of a century ago, when I was fresh in my scientific studies as a pupil under the Professor, but could not after this lapse of time. And, further, I could see that Huggins was trying to agree with Lovering and Lovering with Huggins, but just how I could not exactly determine. But perhaps the young people present could see how "Loverings" and "Huggins" always agree. Twenty-five years ago I looked on the Professor as a great man, and marveled at his persistency in the discharge of his multifarious duties. He never lost his calmness of mind in the most embarrassing or pressing emergencies, and this quality was apparent in the proceedings of your meeting last week. I never knew him to make but one mistake, and that one came very near ending my life. He was conducting some experiments in magnetism, and a slip of his hand gave me a terrific shock, which, if it was a little stronger, would have killed an ox. Fortunately it was not, and therefore I can thank Prof. Lovering for having spared my life. I rejoice to see so few marks of age and so little change in his personal appearance after a quarter of a century. [Applause.]

Prof. B. A. Gould offered a vote of thanks to President Le Conte for the ability, dignity, and impartiality with which he had presided during the session, and to the other officers for the efficiency with which they had discharged the duties of their respective offices.

Dr. Le Conte acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, in which he cordially thanked the members for seconding his efforts as Chairman. He said: "It has not been our fortune to lay the corner-stone of any great temple of science, but we have done much toward building that great central temple which we are all interested in raising. I cordially thank the association for the harmonious feeling with which the session has been inspired. We had several subjects in which there was great difference of opinion, but all were reconciled. The acceptance of the new constitution will give us a stronger organization, and the work of the sections can be carried on more harmoniously. I will conclude by wishing you a fortunate return to your homes, and that we shall all be enabled to meet in Detroit next year.

On motion, the association, according to previous arrangement, adjourned to meet in Detroit on the second Wednesday of August, 1875.

SECTION B.

Section B met in the morning to finish the business before it. Two papers were read, one by Prof. Brewer on the reversion of thoroughbred animals, and one by Prof. James Hyatt, "Are there Plants, the Seed of which, before Germination, Lie in the Ground a Definite Number of Years?"

Prof. Brewer's paper entitled: "An Inquiry Respecting the Reversion of Thorough-bred Animals," was as follows: The formation of our agriculture rests on our domestic animals, and in modern times the improvement in our live stock has been much greater than the improvement in our tillage of the soil. The two great elements in this improvement in our domestic animals are, 1st, the selection of breeding animals, and 2d, their care. Both of these are essential. If animals be starved, they will not thrive, no matter how well bred, and on the other hand, if illy bred, no amount of care or feeding will give us the best beef and milk from our neat cattle, the best wool and mutton from our sheep, nor the highest speed in our horses. These facts are so well known and admitted that we may call them axioms. I need not try to prove what all will admit, that in our most celebrated breeds their especial excellences are the accumulated improvements of successive generations. Now, as this improvement, which is often accompanied with changes of structure, is the result of care on the part of man, it is often maintained that, if the care be withdrawn, then the breed will retrace its steps, and go down by the same road that it came up, (only vastly faster, the down-hill road being the easiest traveled,) and become what it sprang from, or, to use the familiar phrases which are supposed to be more scientific, it "reverts" or "returns to the original type." This has been said so often that with a great class of scientific men it has become a dogma, and is applied to sustain certain theories regarding the permanence of "original types," and the fleeting nature of "acquired characters." As a dogma it finds a place in our scientific literature, in the papers read before our learned societies, and from these high sources of knowledge it spreads and descends through various channels, until at last it is proclaimed by the popular lecturer, or finds a lodgment in the agricultural column of religious weeklies. Starting with the claims of high scientific authority, it has peculiar weight with a great class of farmers who do not wish to expend the requisite care on their cattle to have the test, but content themselves with stock of more moderate excellence; knowing that thoroughbreds are costly property, they think it "fancy stock," holding its excellence and value by a very uncertain tenure; it is a precarious or speculative investment, liable to "revert," or at least decline on their hands. And this belief is one great cause impeding the general improvement of live stock. At the last meeting of this association, this dogma was strongly insisted on in one of the papers, and I find on page B, 404 of the last volume of its proceedings this: "The hog has been greatly changed by domestication, and yet when left to himself, he soon returns to the original type. During the late war some of the most improved breeds were turned loose and left to shift for themselves. Three years after, I found them possessing all the physical characteristics of the wild boar of Europe."

At the reading of the paper the author verbally stated that a similar effect was observed in respect to short-horn cattle. About the same time the same dogma was strongly affirmed by another scientific authority, who is even more eminent. Scarcely a month later there was a meeting held in a neighboring State. A herd of short-horns was to be sold at New-York Mills, and stock-breeders flocked from near and far to attend. They came from England—they came from California—they even came from the very State where they had just been told that short-horns were so prone to return to their original type. The principal speaker at that meeting was the auctioneer. He began, and in thirty minutes, the sales amounted to a quarter of a million of dollars, and in a very short time those misguided men, unheeding the warnings of science, bought 109 head of cattle for $382,000, an average of more than $3,500 per head. For the best five cows, belonging to a particularly excellent strain called the "Dutchess," they paid $158,000, an average of $31,640 per head. These prices indicate the faith of those men in the future permanence of the acquired characters of that herd. For some years I have been looking for the proof that thorough-bred stock ever returns to the original type, (whatever that may mean,) under any conditions or circumstances. The results have been entirely negative, and until the past year I have not recorded the answers received. As the remarkable sale I have spoken of followed so closely on the heels of certain confident assertions that such reversion would always take place under certain conditions, I have resumed the inquiry in the hope that if there is any such great law that somewhere we may find the proof in the shape of specific examples. I have therefore prepared a circular, and I ask of the members any aid they may be able to give. The questions have already been presented to quite a number of breeders. I find it easier and pleasanter to do it by printed circular, because when with innocent simplicity I have asked some of those haughty breeders (who pay as much for a bleating calf as I get for two years' salary) if their short-horn cattle ever reverted into something else, I have thought that I sometimes detected a smile, which I feared indicated a want of that regard which is due the members of this learned association in their pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. [Applause.]

The reading of Prof. James Hyatt's paper, entitled "Are there Plants the Seeds of which, before Germination, Lie in the Ground a Definite Number of Years?" brought the proceedings to a close, and the section adjourned.

Many of the members have already left for their homes and others are leaving by every train. A few geologists went to the Portland quarries this afternoon, but the attendance on the proposed trip to-morrow to the Salisbury iron-mines will probably be small.

ARRIVAL OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

HIS RECEPTION LAST NIGHT — HE WILL PROCEED TO LONG BRANCH TO-DAY.

The steam-ship Bothnia, of the Cunard Line arrived off Sandy Hook last night at 10:30 o'clock. Ex-Minister Jewell, the new Postmaster General, was among the passengers. He was in good health and excellent spirits, and greatly surprised to learn that a large number of his friends were awaiting his arrival for the purpose of tendering him a reception. The revenue cutter Grant proceeded to Sandy Hook on Tuesday afternoon, having on board the Ex-Minister's brothers, Pliny and Lyman B. Jewell, and the following members of his former staff: Gen. L. A. Dickinson, Gen. Thayer, and Col. G. Bissel, of Hartford; Gen. Whitman, of New-Haven; Col. Frary, of New-Britain; Col. Beers, of New-Haven; Col. Haywood, of Colchester; J. Tweedy, of Danbury; Col. J. F. Preston, of Paterson, N. J.; Col. Knowlton, of Bridgeport; Major Blakeslee, of Hartford, and the Executive Secretary, Mr. Taintor. The Citizens' Reception Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Gen. J. R. Hawley, Hon. Ezra Hall, Vice President New-York and New-Haven Railroad; Mr. Reed, Major Thomas McManus, J. G. Rathbun, F. P. Lepard, H. D. Nichols, of Danbury, and Mr. C. S. Lander, of New-Britain. Deputy Collector Lydecker, Gen. G. Davis, Messrs. Isaac H. Bailey, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Anthony Drexel, G. W. Childs, and Col. Burton also accompanied the party. The Grant came to anchor off Sandy Hook, and was attended afterward by the Custom-house tug William E. Chandler, which supplied the guests with provisions. A larger number being present on the Grant than could be afforded sleeping accommodations, a portion of them returned to the City on the Chandler, and were taken back to the revenue cutter yesterday morning. A Custom-house tug conveyed an additional party to Long Branch at 5 o'clock this morning, to assist in the ceremonies today. The Cunard mail-tug Wm. Fletcher went down to the steamer last night at 11 o'clock, and brought up the mails. Mr. Minues, the Night Inspector of the Custom-house Department, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence, the Assistant Superintendent of the Post Office, were passengers. A TIMES reporter having the proper credentials requested permission to accompany them, which was readily granted. A stevedore named Gross, in the employ of the Cunard Steam-ship Company, and temporarily in charge of the tug, rudely refused to allow the reporter on board, without even having the courtesy to examine his credentials. The Health Officer of the port visited the Bothnia last night, and issued a permit allowing Ex-Gov. Jewell and his friends to leave the vessel.

Later in the evening the Governor determined to proceed to New-York, and the quarantine propeller Nelson K. Hopkins being placed at his disposal, accompanied by his two brothers, Messrs. Pliny and Lyman B. Jewell, Gen. Dickinson, of Hartford; Mr. Isaac S. Bailey, of the Custom-house; Mr. Dwight Lawrence, of the Post Office, and Col. Frayer, of New-Britain, Conn., members of the Reception Committee. He arrived at the foot of Twenty-fourth street at 1:30 this morning. As soon as the party landed they started on foot for the Fifth Avenue Hotel, there being no carriages to be had at that late hour. Mr. Jewell said they had had a very pleasant passage, but had come slower than they expected.

The revenue cutter Grant will convey the party to Long Branch to-day when Gov. Jewell will pay his respects to President Grant, after which it is intended to tender him a reception, arrangements having been made to render it a complete ovation. Later in the day the party will return to the City, when probably still further marks of esteem will be extended to the new Cabinet officer. The programme, however, is not yet completed. It is probable that the new Postmaster General will not assume his duties until the 1st proximo.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The Union Square Theatre opened last evening, for a preliminary season, with a dramatic version of Charlotte Brontë's famous novel, "Jane Eyre." It is to be regretted that the present engagement is merely of the preliminary order, for in "Jane Eyre" we have so excellent a play, and so admirably acted and put upon the stage, that it deserves to run for the greater part of a regular dramatic season. It was played last year at a somewhat earlier period, but the general cast was not so strong as at present, and its representation was therefore less effective. The remarkable success of "Led Astray" at the Union Square Theatre is a matter of notoriety, but a close scrutiny of its merits as compared with "Jane Eyre" will compel the judgment that the latter is infinitely superior. It has more pith and substance, more of real motive and purpose, a far greater depth of genuine feeling, and vastly more intellectual force. Indeed, the intense nervous intellect of Charlotte Brontë stands revealed in this dramatic version of her novel; her incisive sarcasm is there also, and the fine womanly nature and perfectly symmetrical character of the heroine are admirably preserved. For the cast, it could not have been better. The crudities which beset many performances were entirely absent. Everybody was suited with a rôle which fitted him or her with perfect exactness, and the entire performance was without inequality or incompleteness. Miss Charlotte Thompson is the very *Jane Eyre* of Charlotte Brontë's imagination, or, maybap, experience. She has caught all the traits of the character with wonderful fidelity. The intense inner life of the helpless orphan, her fervent nature, her womanly pride, all are vividly presented in Miss Thompson's portraiture. As an artist, she is particularly skillful; but, at the same time, that most desirable quality in any actor or actress, the *ars celare artem*, is hers in a very great degree. She produces effects without any semblance of striving after them; and when the deeper feelings of her nature come into play, their action is spontaneous and real. The rôle of *Lord Rochester* is excellently filled by Mr. Frederick Robinson, who is an actor of manifest intelligence and judgment. And so it is with all the other characters. They are, in fact, without the ordinary weaknesses which are wont to slip into stage representations. Miss Fanny Morant, who fills the part of *Mrs. Reed*, is particularly a valuable accession to the Union Square company. Even the very smallest rôle is well acted. The setting of "Jane Eyre" could not be better. It is of the same elaborate kind that characterized the representation of "Led Astray," and which may be taken as proper to every performance at the Union Square Theatre. In brief, "Jane Eyre" is the best play and the best acted play that the public have had an opportunity of enjoying in a long time. Its representation last night was witnessed by a very large and a rightly enthusiastic audience.

THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.

For his 100th grand concert to-night at Central Park Garden, Theodore Thomas has chosen an exclusively Wagner programme. The selections are chiefly from "Lohengrin," "Walkure," and "Tannhauser."

SPAIN.

REPORTED RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 20—5:30 A. M.—It is reported that Russia has at last consented to recognize the Spanish Republic.

OPEN-AIR WORSHIP.

OCEAN GROVE.

THE GREAT CAMP-MEETING GROUND—SECULAR LIFE BY THE SEA—RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS—REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

There are two kinds of life at this place—the secular and the religious. The former is pursued by persons who come to Ocean Grove at the opening of the season, early in June, and remain here until warned home from the sea-side in October by the angry growl of the ocean and the chilling blasts of the impending gales that prevail on the Atlantic coast from Autumn to Summer. The other life, though partaken of by the regular residents, belongs to the camp-meeting folk, who are only transient visitors, sojourning for a week or so, and leaving when the tents are struck and praying in the woods ceases to be the custom. Just now camp-meeting is the feature of Ocean Grove; but as it is very like kindred gatherings in its methods and daily practice, I will rather revert to the secular life.

Ocean Grove has become something more than a mere camping ground. It is a well-built and closely-settled town, having over 340 neat and ornate cottages standing in blocks and squares, as houses usually do in well-regulated modern American cities. The streets between the dwellings are properly graded and kept in good traveling condition, and they are lit up at night with gas manufactured on the ground. Thus it may be seen that this place has some pretension to a designation on the map of New-Jersey. It is a watering place, and is the Summer resort of all those who, seeking rest from city and business cares, do not like Long Branch, Saratoga, or other fashionable spots. The local government precludes the possibility of dissipation of any kind, and the restrictions are such as to beget a perfect sense of security among the residents. The community is protected from the encroachments of strangers by a special police force, whose members have been employed as workmen by the association since its formation in 1869. These men are first-rate detectives, knowing as they do the cottage holders and tenters, so that strangers' faces are observed the moment they appear on the streets. I am informed that there has not been a single case of misdemeanor within the precincts up to this date.

The history of Ocean Grove is strikingly illustrative of the efficiency of well directed corporations. At first the present site was chosen by a few clergymen, who were anxious to locate on some retired spot where a respite from their labors might be obtained, and health be improved by pure air and exercise. Rev. W. B. Osborn lit upon this grove, fronted by the sea and surrounded by fresh-water lakes and luxurious woodland. He purchased six acres on the banks of the northern lake, now known as Wesley Lake, and there a small band of Methodists assembled for the first time in the Summer of 1869. In that season the idea of the present magnitude of Ocean Grove never entered the heads of its founders. The unusual success of the new enterprise emboldened the originators to present the project of its ultimate and firmer establishment to the good people of the Church, by whom it was deemed advisable to organize the association on a thorough basis. Therefore, in the Winter of 1869 a charter was obtained from the New-Jersey Legislature under the title, "The Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The incorporators were thirteen Ministers and thirteen laymen, who resolved to dedicate the new ocean city to the service of the Most High. Perhaps the following extract from the by-laws will more clearly define the objects of the association:

"To provide for the holding of camp-meetings of an elevated character, especially for the promotion of Christian holiness, rigidly excluding all forms of speculation, and to afford those who wish to spend a few days or weeks at the sea-shore, an opportunity to do so at moderate cost, and free from the temptations to dissipation usually found at fashionable watering-places."

Perhaps the last part of this section tells more fully the actual designs of those who now come to Ocean Grove than the first portion. I do not wish to be understood as saying that "the promotion of Christian holiness" is not as much the aim of the residents as the spending of a few weeks at the seaside. But undoubtedly bathing and other sea-side pleasures are sought after conjointly with spiritual progress. The reasons are plain. In the first place men can and do purchase lots and erect houses on them cheaper than they can on any part of a sea-side Summer resort; and, in the second, fashion has no sway within the limits of this sacred city. Wherefore ladies and gentlemen can disport themselves in their old clothes with impunity, and, indeed, the habit of most people is to wear just what suits them best. Gentlemen, on arriving at the Grove, generally lay aside their "store clothes" and don a flannel shirt, coarse pants, and immense bathing hat; while the ladies are rarely seen in fabrics more costly than calico or tarletan, trimmed to suit the taste and complexion of the wearer.

In this particular, then, there is a degree of *abandon* that is refreshing, and I might add that there are more smiling fathers here, whose good humor can in some sense be attributed to the practice of economy in dress thus established, than are to be seen in the same space of time at any other popular out-of-town resort I can now remember. Another indication of the objects of the cottagers of Ocean Grove can be found in their merriment and hearty concurrence in every project for innocent enjoyment. It must not be thought that the only amusements in vogue are those which are associated with religious observances. Even while I write, the tuneful voices of young people, bearing the refrain of some of our sweetest and most touching ballads, reach me, and for the time being, at any rate, "Woodman Spare that Tree," "Driven from Home," and some quaint old Scotch songs, take the place of Sunday-school hymns and prayer. Croquet is found everywhere, and is played more scientifically, I must say, by the men at Ocean Grove than by those I have seen elsewhere this Summer. Walks and drives along well-graded roads and hard beaches form part of the early morn recreation, and owing to the absence of billiards, poker and euchre decks, and other manly means of pastime, the ladies are never without attentive and clear-headed cavaliers. Thus it may be inferred that for the better half of humanity, Ocean Grove is little short of paradise.

Bathing is not a mere fashionable sport spoken of by all and patronized by few. It has an absolute place in the daily programme of recreations. The time for the dip is regulated by the officers of the association. No one is expected to go into the water during the hours of divine service. But between these, the surf and the tide answering, the hours are named and posted up on the bulletin in front of the association's head-quarters, near the Post Office on Main street, so that no one can have any excuse to offer for infraction of the rule. When the bathing hour arrives each day the ladies and gentlemen, who for a few minutes previous have deserted the streets, suddenly emerge from cottages and tents in full bathing costume, and proceed to the sands by the hundred. At this time only those who never go into the sea at all, or who are merely visitors, are in mufti. All others are bathers. The ladies in this one instance depart from their independence in the matter of dress. They do like to wear the most picturesque of tunics and trousers. Although the whole town is in serge, its inhabitants display great ingenuity in lines and trimmings. The ladies go to the beach, showing off their uniforms, and carry water-proof cloaks on their arms. Those who have long hair unbind and let it fall over their shoulders, and those who have not wear oil-silk covers. The gentlemen accompany their relatives and friends, looking very like Mexican rancheros, with broad sombreros and short pants. Indeed the residents of Ocean Grove at this time of the day strongly resemble Indians or backwoods settlers as described by Cooper. But at the surf the scene changes. Everybody is submerged, and I do not exaggerate when I say that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were at least 1,600 persons in the water at the same moment. And such a beach as these bathers have! It gradually slopes from the margin to the deep, and is as hard as a board. Not a shell or rugged particle protrudes to lacerate tender feet, and then the water deepens so slowly that one must indeed be very careless to meet with accident. Over this comparatively level beach magnificent rollers have fair play and tumble in one after another majestically, leaving little or no undertow. Should there be, as there often is, any too timid to sustain the shock of the surf, they can enjoy still-water bathing in the adjacent lake.

People do everything in unison here; they walk, pray, sing, play, and bathe together. They have, withal, securely inviolable the privacy of their own homes, for they nearly all dwell in their own cottages, only a few living in hotels. These are the transient or religious life seekers; the majority are what I have designated as secular.

And now a word about real estate. During the last four years the association has extended its territory until it now owns upward of 350 acres, which have been subdivided into lots and sold from time to time to persons who have, in almost every instance, improved them. As a matter of course, those who were so fortunate as to purchase a couple of years ago, are now the owners of property which has increased at least four-fold on the original investment. Now lots can be had all the way from $250 to $2,500. It will thus be seen that the principle governing the increase of real estate value is very active here. I am informed that contracts have been made for the construction of more than forty new cottages this Summer and Fall. In fact, they are going up all around the place, and so is the price of lots. Those having an uninterrupted sea view are, of course, worth more than those further inland. Such as are located in the Grove proper do not bring quite as much money as corner and main street frontage lots. A house can be erected for $1,500 to accommodate an ordinary family, and for any advance toward the thousands commensurate improvements can be had. All the proceeds from the sale of lots at Ocean Grove are appropriated to the payment for lands purchased by the association and the improvement of the same, the Superintendent being the only salaried official. The plan of curbing in vogue here is peculiar, owing to the dry, sandy nature of the soil. Small posts are set in the ground along the edge of the sidewalk, and to these are spiked planks 2 inches thick and 1 foot wide. Lot owners have to pay the expense of the material—that is about $3 for an ordinary lot front. The curbing is done by the association's own men. Such improvements are continually going on during the season, but at its close and clear through to the next year's opening the hands are kept hard to work. This year it is intended to build a large frame church fronting on the turnpike. It is hoped it will be ready for occupation next June.

This is a brief sketch of secular life at Ocean Grove. Religious life needs a chapter to itself.

SING SING.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMP-MEETING—LIFE IN THE TENTS—INTERESTING RELIGIOUS SERVICES—A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

The second day of the Methodist camp-meeting at this place has, in point of numbers, opened more auspiciously than the first. The various tents—furnished as they are in a substantial, and in one or two instances elegant, manner—are objects of study to the curiosity hunter. When divine service is not being held it is pleasant to stroll among these tents and view the solid comfort displayed there. I am writing in full view of one tent which is a fair illustration. A pleasant middle-aged woman rocks leisurely in a handsome oaken rocker on a pretty carpeted floor, and in her lap lies an open book. On either side of her, on camp-stools, sit two lads, each reading a newspaper. On a bright upholstered lounge, reclining at full length, fast asleep, and with a newspaper over his face, is the husband and father. Back of the family scene a half-open canvas partition partly reveals the dining-table in the back room, and a comely-dressed maiden setting it. Still further back one peers into the kitchen, where a colored woman seems to be cooking the noon-day meal. It is a pretty home picture, and promenaders halt momentarily under the flower baskets which adorn the entrance to gaze upon the happy scene.

Quite a number of clergymen have arrived, among whom are Rev. Henry Aston, of the New-York Episcopal Conference; Rev. Delos Lull, Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District; Rev. J. B. Wakeley, the war-horse of Methodism; Pastor Hedstrom, the Swedish Missionary; Rev. Mr. Evans, of the Perry Street Church; Rev. A. C. Morehouse, of the New-York City Mission; Rev. D. W. C. Van Gaasbeek, of the North New-York Mission; Rev. T. W. Chadwick, of Pleasanton; Father Reynolds, of Brooklyn, eighty-four years of age; Rev. J. F. Richmond and Rev. J. D. Soule, of Sing Sing; Rev. J. R. Wardle, of Tarrytown, and others. Others are arriving by every train and boat, and the enthusiasm in the work is progressing. A furniture store on the grounds supplies tents with home luxuries at cheap rates. The sermon at the morning service to-day was preached by Rev. Henry Aston, of the New-York East Conference, who took his text from the thirtieth chapter of Genesis, seventeenth verse. The burden of his remarks rested upon the advantage of Christian experience. He related reminiscences of peculiar conversions coming under his own observation. He would have all enjoy a clear, onward conscience, a feeling that the Lord had sent down his blessing, for then the devil would flee. Rev. C. R. Larue, of the Newark Conference, followed Mr. Aston in remarks full of hope and Christian feeling. Then the congregation sung an old-fashioned tune, and were dismissed with the benediction.

Shortly after 1 P. M. a children's meeting was held at the main stand, which was attended by a large number of little folks. Mr. Atwood led the singing, and as the childish voices from hundreds of throats burst forth into plaintive hymns and popular church melodies, the beholders felt that it was good to be there.

Mr. Leigh, Vice President of the late Prohibition Convention, conducted the exercises, assisted by Dr. Camp. The occupants of the tents circling the meeting had many visitors at this particular time, all of whom were received in a hospitable manner. Tent No. 21, occupied by C. T. Brush and family, of Yonkers, was a cosy little retreat, Rev. Dr. Stratton, of Yonkers, occupying one of its easy chairs.

At the afternoon service Rev. Wm. H. Evans, of the Perry Street Mission, preached to a large congregation, many having come up on the steamer Thomas P. Way. Previous to the regular afternoon meeting Rev. Mr. Burch held a prayer-meeting in the Peekskill tent, which was crowded to suffocation, and scores of people hung about the entrance. The remarks were of the most fervent nature, the spirit seeming to take hold of every one present.

This evening Rev. J. F. Richmond, of Sing Sing, preached at the regular service, but the congregation was not very large. The evening prayer-meetings were well attended. At 10 P. M. under the rule the lights were all extinguished, and all retired to their tents, leaving the Police to look after their safety. Up to this time no overt acts have been committed by outsiders, and therefore the Police have had but little to do. To-morrow morning Bishop Janes is to preach at the regular service, and no doubt there will be a large number present to hear him. In the afternoon Dr. Eddy, the missionary, is to preach. There is one thing people coming here cannot complain of, and that is hack hire. Drivers only ask twenty-five cents each way, and the distance is a mile and a half.

This is a splendid place for children, and there are a large number of them present, ranging in age from four months to twelve years. The former seem to be particularly delighted with the situation, and everywhere they are the pets of the ground. The ten and twelve year olds roll hoops, shoot with bow and arrow, and now and then steal out on the edges and shoot pistols, which Elder Brown does not like, and has openly pronounced against, but "boys will be boys." Arrangements are in progress for the reception of large crowds on Saturday and Sunday. The managers complain bitterly that they have been unable to make any arrangements with the Hudson River Railroad and New-York Central Company, or steam-boats, for any reduction in the price for carrying visitors. They seem to think they have been ill-used on this score. The owners of the Thomas P. Way, it is true, sell excursion tickets for fifty cents each, but that is a single exception. The camp-ground is nicely laid out in streets and avenues. The main thoroughfare, running north and south, is called Central avenue, and the other avenues are called Eastern and Western avenues. Then there are East First street, East Second street, East Third street, East Fourth street, East Fifth street, and East Sixth street. On the west the streets are the same in number. There are also two elegant promenades, called East and West Circle, about which the leading families are tenting. To-night all the rooms in the lodging-house are occupied, many of them containing six or eight persons. The building will hold about 250.

Notwithstanding the denunciations of it at church service yesterday, there has been croquet playing on the camp-ground to-day in a sly manner. A bevy of handsome young ladies, aided by one or two young gentlemen, opened a game back of Eastern avenue and conducted it in a quiet manner, but they will undoubtedly hear from it to-night or to-morrow. Rev. Mr. Culver and family and Rev. Mr. Lloyd, all of Poughkeepsie, arrived this evening.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

PREPARING THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

RUMORS REGARDING PLYMOUTH CHURCH—MR. TILTON'S SUIT—CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO IT.

Very little progress was made yesterday toward bringing the Beecher-Tilton controversy to an end. The subcommittee of the Investigating Committee have not yet completed the draft of the report to be presented on Friday evening next at the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting, but will meet this morning for that purpose. Mr. Beecher returned to Brooklyn yesterday morning from his Peekskill farm, and in the evening left by the Fall River boat to spend the remainder of his vacation in the White Mountains. He is in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Francis D. Moulton also arrived in Brooklyn yesterday, and at once commenced work upon his statement, which he said would probably be ready for publication by Saturday evening. It is in the printer's hands, but will not be given to the press until after the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church have presented their report. On Monday last Mr. Tilton's lawyers requested Mr. Beecher to give them the name of his attorney, in order that the papers in the suit which Mr. Tilton is about to bring against Mr. Beecher might be served without delay, and yesterday received the reply which is given below. The papers had not been served on Mr. Beecher's lawyers up to a late hour last evening. A long statement of the case from a Beecher standpoint was published yesterday in a Brooklyn afternoon paper in the form of a letter from Mr. Geo. H. Beecher.

A GROUNDLESS RUMOR.

A rumor, probably arising from a dispatch sent to one of the Western papers from this City, has been in circulation for some days back, to the effect that many of the leading members and pew-holders of Plymouth Church had since the publication of Mr. Tilton's statement signified their intention of sending in their resignation as church members and giving up their pews. In the dispatch alluded to it was also stated that a movement was on foot among the disaffected members to establish a separate church organization. Mr. Thos. G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, when questioned concerning these rumors yesterday, said they were entirely without foundation. The greatest harmony prevailed within the church, he said, and the members were never more strongly knit together than they are now. They were a unit in favor of Mr. Beecher, and never once gave any sign of wavering or want of faith in their pastor.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Owing to the fact that District Attorney Winslow had not completed the rough draft of the report which the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee is to present at the prayer-meeting on Friday evening, there was no meeting of the subcommittee yesterday. Mr. Winslow was at work on the report all day yesterday, and will have it completed by this morning, when the subcommittee will have a meeting. On Friday morning the subcommittee will present the report to the Investigating Committee, preparatory to its submission on the evening of that day to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church. The delay in preparing the report is attributable to the fact that an effort is being made to condense the most important evidence taken during the investigation into the smallest possible space. It is thought the document when presented will not occupy more than two or two and a half columns of THE TIMES. All the evidence will be presented in pamphlet form, and preserved for the use of the church. The Investigating Committee will not be discharged from the further consideration of the case after the report is presented to the church, but will be instructed to keep themselves in readiness to meet again, if necessary, and receive any evidence concerning the scandal that may be offered from any respectable source. Mr. Beecher's lawyers have expected for some days back that Mr. Moulton's statement would not be made public until after the Investigating Committee had presented their report. The committee, however, has determined that every opportunity will be given Mr. Moulton to bring forward whatever evidence he may have in his possession, and for this purpose will meet within any reasonable time and continue the investigation, if that gentleman desires it.

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

The summons and complaint in the suit which Mr. Tilton is about to bring against Mr. Beecher have not yet been served, but it will be seen from the following correspondence that the preliminary steps will soon be taken:

OFFICE OF MORRIS & PEARSALL,
COUNSELORS AT LAW, NO. 193 MONTAGUE STREET,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1874.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: We have been retained by Theodore Tilton to commence suit against you. Will you please indicate the attorney who is authorized to appear in your behalf, so that we may serve the papers upon him?

Yours, etc., MORRIS & PEARSALL.

OFFICE OF SHEARMAN & STERLING,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1874.

Messrs. Morris & Pearsall:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you contemplate the commencement of an action at law on behalf of Mr. Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, we beg leave to inform you that we are authorized to appear for Mr. Beecher in all legal proceedings, and that we request, in his name, the immediate service of the papers upon us, either at our office or (if service can be made before 11 A. M.) at No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Your obedient servants,

SHEARMAN & STERLING.

MR. BEECHER'S CASE.

"Yarmouth," the New-York correspondent of the Portland (Me.) *Press*, writes a letter on the Brooklyn scandal which deserves attention, if only on account of the great friendship which exists between "Yarmouth" and Mr. Beecher:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1874.

There was an infinite sense of relief among the friends of Mr. Beecher when his statement appeared. Owing to the delay of its production, which seemed to their impatience well nigh interminable, their anxiety had been wrought up to its utmost tension. There seems to have been a preconceived purpose on the part of the assailants to make the halloo last as long as possible. First, Tilton must needs shut himself up for several days to ornament his diffusive narrative with rhetorical gewgaws. No sooner had he delivered himself of his garnished diatribe, than Moulton complicates the situation by disappearing and concealing himself where he cannot be found for a week. When he finally reappears, several days more are consumed by his consultations with counsel, and his preparations to sustain his rôle of mystery and inscrutability. And thus, through all these inexcusable hindrances, caused exclusively by the attacking party, a deeply-excited community has been kept in torturing suspense for seven weary weeks—the moral atmosphere tainted, meanwhile, with prurient details serving rather to minister to unwholesome curiosity than to contribute to a plain elucidation of the facts—and a name dear to all Christendom exposed to injurious comments and censorious strictures.

Now that the long sad chronicle has been completed, a review of it may be ventured upon without offense to good taste.

The trouble has grown out of the maudlin fancies of a lovesick woman crazed and bedeviled by a weak sentimentalism, which pervaded her whole nature, hopelessly destroyed her common sense, if she ever had any, and impaired her sanity. She stands revealed in a striking light through the extraordinary letters which her husband, with a strange heedlessness of propriety, has scattered broadcast over the land. There is an excess of emotional gush in these extravagant effusions which shows clearly enough that the writer lived in an ideal world, and was the perpetual prey of morbid vagaries. They are an odd jumble of adulation, idolatry, and overstrained praise interwoven with quotations and illustrations which are only saved from being blasphemous by their ludicrous absurdity. Taken in connection with her subsequent narrative of the sufferings she habitually endured from his tyranny, caprice, conceit, depreciation, neglect, and ill-treatment, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the poor woman strove all the while to make up in vehemence of protestation what she lacked of sincerity of heart.

It was from this distempered source that the original accusation sprang. She told her husband one day, in an outburst of confidence—with a view to placate him—that she had loved Mr. Beecher better than she loved him; that she had not supposed that there was anything wrong in this, but that some inward monitor, or celestial visitation, had, at length, opened her eyes to the fact that it was on the whole a sinful thing to do, and that accordingly she had made up her mind to return to her allegiance. The precise terms of this unparalleled confession are not known. It was said to have been committed to paper, but it is also stated that the paper has been destroyed. This happened in July, 1870. In the last days of the ensuing December, Tilton for the first time communicated to Beecher the information that such a confession had been made at the residence, but not in the presence, of Moulton. It was at this initial point of the case that Mr. Beecher made the mistake which has been productive of so much subsequent unhappiness. But the circumstances by which he was surrounded are lucidly described in his own words: "From the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton, I apprehended that this charge made by him and supported by the accusation of his wife was to be at once publicly pressed against me, and if it was I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it." It is all very well to say that Mr. Beecher ought to have met the fabrication then and there, and that it was an unpardonable act of cowardice to yield to menace, and temporise with his enemy. Undoubtedly that course should have been unfalteringly pursued. But men rarely act wisely in critical emergencies, and there is nothing on earth about which a clergyman is so sensitive as his reputation for personal purity. Besides, there is one point which Mr. Beecher has not dwelt upon in his statement that is of immense importance to a proper understanding of the whole subject, and which perfectly accounts for his eagerness to purchase silence. Mrs. Tilton was in love with him. This was a difficult theme for him to introduce into his explanation, but it is necessary to a thorough comprehension of his course of procedure. He was aware of her feelings toward him. It could not be otherwise. She had demonstrated her affection for him so plainly that other eyes had taken note of it. That he had not repelled and chided this sentiment, as became his sacred office; that he had, in truth, given it a seeming encouragement by making frequent visits to and bestowing marked attentions upon her, constituted the "offense," to a sense of which he was rudely awakened by the stormings of a jealous husband, and for which he undoubtedly was overwhelmed with contrition.

It was the love for Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Tilton acknowledged. If she bore testimony to any overt act of criminality, it was a falsehood, wrung from her, just as many another has been in the progress of this wicked conspiracy, by the desperate menaces of her husband. A more pliable piece of clay never was tenanted by a living spirit. As a witness she is of no value whatever, but the declarations she makes when liberated from the control of the being who has so long molded her to his will, are less incredible than those extorted from her by him.

The one sentence in Mr. Beecher's narrative which will satisfy the doubts of all who know him, is sufficiently explicit: * * * "At no interview which ever took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend; nor did anything happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband." This will be accepted as establishing that while he has suffered himself to glide into such familiar relations with a preternaturally susceptible female parishioner as have served to estrange her from her husband, and make her discontented with her home, he has not committed, or thought of committing, that crime for which men of the world justify the expiation of blood, and which, when perpetrated by a clergyman, excludes him from all possibility of human forgiveness.

The abiding faith of his people in his innocence has quickened their impatience that Mr. Beecher should be heard. And now that he has spoken, it is refreshing to find that all his terror and apprehension seem to have vanished. He turns upon his assailants with an energy and force which entirely change the face of the battle. They are on the defensive now, not he. And he certainly does exhibit them in most hideous aspect, especially the principal and his accomplice. The one has persistently sought to get gain from his custody of the secret, and the other has not scrupled to serve as intermediary in this disgraceful bargaining. Shrewd men of affairs like Vanderbilt, Scott, and numerous others of that class have insisted from the beginning that this would turn out to be a blackmail case. I have known that it was for a long time, so I'll claim no credit for superior prescience. The thing has been artfully worked, and it is barely possible that Tilton may take the ground that he was not aware of the sources of the contributions which Moulton has been passing over to him as he squeezed them out of Beecher. That wouldn't be a bit more preposterous than the pretence that Tilton caught the extracts from Beecher's private letters in short hand, while Moulton was reading them to him; nor a bit more impudent than the assumption that the private letters aforesaid, confided to this "mutual friend," were held subject to the joint demand of both Tilton and Beecher.

It appears by the record that the secret was turned to pecuniary profit as long as the victim would bleed. Like *Montague Tigg*, the accuser reasoned thus: "My discoveries being published would be, like many other men's discoveries in this honest world, of no further use to me. * * * I make, or think I make, a certain discovery which I take an early opportunity of mentioning in your ear, in that spirit of confidence which I really hoped did prevail between us, and was reciprocated by you. Perhaps there is something in it, perhaps there is nothing. I have my knowledge and opinion on the subject. You have yours. We will not discuss the question. But, my good fellow, you have been weak; what I wish to point out to you is that you have been weak. I may desire to turn this little incident to my account. (Indeed I do. I'll not deny it.) But my account does not lie in probing it or using it against you. * * * I wish you to venture a little more with us certainly, and to keep quiet. You promised me you would, and you must. I say it plainly, you must reason the matter. If you don't my secret is worthless to me; and being so, it may as well become the public property as mine; better, for I shall gain some credit bringing it to light."

The only difference perceptible between *Tigg* and Tilton is, that the one urged his demand in person, the other by attorney. But then it should be stated, to the credit of *Tigg*, that he was not trafficking in the virtue of his own wife. No novelist would case to make his plot revolting by introducing so dark a feature of moral obliquity into his story.

I by no means conclude that the storm is over. Moulton has flown to his legal adviser in Gloucester, and the two are, doubtless, at this very moment devising means to parry the force of the first decisive blow struck at the conspiracy. The crime of levying blackmail is one of peculiar atrocity, placing its perpetrators beyond the pale of sympathy or forbearance. It will require no small degree of ingenuity to invent a plausible explanation of this iniquitous phase of the case. Gen. Butler's talents as a criminal lawyer, conspicuous as they are, will find ample scope in discovering some method of extricating his client from the unpleasant dilemma in which he has placed himself.

Neither can anything be expected of Tilton but the malevolence which is aggravated by disappointment and failure. All that he can possibly hope for now is companionship in his irretrievable fall. Involved in an inextricable maze of inconsistencies and contradictions, he will throw his little remnant of strength into a desperate effort to bury the great preacher beneath the ruin which he has brought upon himself. So far from succeeding, I anticipate confidently that the pulpit of Plymouth Church will soon again resound with the eloquence of its gifted minister, inspired with fresh power by the chastening influences of the relentless persecution to which he has been subjected, and exclaiming like the Hebrew prophet "my God hath sent his angel and hath shut the lions' mouths that they have not hurt me, forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me."

THE WAR OF RACES.

RIOTS IN ARKANSAS—A NEGRO WHO KILLED A WHITE BOY IS FOUND DEAD—NEGROES CLAMORING FOR REVENGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The passengers by the steamer Thompson Dean report intense excitement and fears of a conflict between the whites and blacks at Bernard, or Old Grand Lake Landing, in Chicot County, Ark. The trouble originated in the killing of a white boy by a negro some days since. The negro took refuge in a cane-brake after the killing, and was pursued by a party of men and captured, but while being conveyed to jail escaped. Several shots were fired after him as he disappeared. Some days afterward some negroes found his body in the woods, and charged that he had been killed by his white captors and the body concealed. This story spread among the negroes, who, it is reported, threaten to kill six white men in revenge.

When the steamer passed, the whites and blacks were both arming, and it was feared serious trouble would ensue. A number of women and children left Bernard on the Dean and came to Greenville for safety.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA—COLORED MILITIA CALLED OUT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—Advices from Georgetown represent that the town is still crowded with negroes and with colored militia guarding the jail. The commander of the revenue cutter, which was recently sent to Georgetown, sent a letter to the Collector of this port to-day stating that the cutter could protect the property of the United States, but that there was not adequate force to protect the property or lives of the citizens. An order was received here from Gov. Moses, to-day, for one company of colored militia to be ready to go to Georgetown to-morrow. The militia were summoned but only twelve responded, and they were sent out to arrest the dilinquents. The Adjutant General of the State failed to arrive to take command, and the troops were dismissed at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE DISTURBANCES IN GEORGIA—NEGROES PLEADING FOR PEACE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—There was no disturbance at Ridge Spring to-day, and hopes are entertained that there will be no conflict. Harrison Bowie, one of the negro ringleaders, was arrested and taken to the Lexington Jail. The negroes are coming in pleading for peace and giving up their arms. The whites are still organizing and arming themselves. They do not intend to provoke a conflict, but to act on the defensive.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND JEFF. DAVIS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish a letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pronouncing the reported sermon of his, which has been widely published, advising the hanging of Jeff. Davis in 1865 an unblushing forgery. He says: "Not only did I never utter or write such miserable stuff, but the whole world knows that while many were clamoring for some sacrifice or victim, I everywhere and always opposed with intense earnestness the shedding of a drop of blood, and resisted with all my might the influences which sought the execution of Jefferson Davis. It is not the first shameful forgery upon me which has been circulated in the South and West. I am so heartily desirous of the re-establishment of good will between all who have been alienated, and I so much value the good will of my fellow-citizens of the South that I step aside from my usual course and make a reply to this slander."

ATTEMPT BY MASKED BURGLARS TO ROB A BANK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19.—A bold attempt was made on Tuesday night to rob the National Bank at Ansonia, Conn. Five masked burglars surprised and overpowered John Buckley, the watchman, while he was eating his lunch in the boiler-room of a factory adjoining the bank, and after chaining him to a steam-pipe, took the keys of the bank from his pocket and entered at a rear door. A small orifice in the stone vault was made by nitro-glycerine, but the safe could not be reached, and the burglars left at 4 o'clock on a hand-car, going down the Naugatuck Road, and afterward took the 5:30 A. M. train to New-York. There was only about $8,000 in the safe at the time. A number of jimmies and a bottle of nitro-glycerine were found near the bank yesterday.

Stop the Hair from Falling by using the "PHALON INVIGORATOR." Try the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" for the handkerchief.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Choose the Best.

Dentifrices are as "plenty as blackberries," but there is only one preparation which thoroughly cleanses and whitens the teeth without injuring their substance. That preparation is SOZODONT.

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ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low prices. Monograms, Crests, Foreign Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

STEVENSON—DAVISON.—Aug. 3, at the Presbyterian Church, Cullybackey, by Rev. Hugh Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, B. A., Wesleyan Minister, WM. STEVENSON, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Davison, both of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

DIED.

ACLY.—In New-Milford, Conn., Aug. 17, of typhoid fever, MARY C., daughter of Rev. C. G. and Elizabeth C. Acly, aged 20 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Thursday, the 20th, at 3 P. M.

BARNARD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, FANNIE A., wife of Hon. Geo. G. Barnard.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday next, Aug. 20, at 11:30 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th st.

DICKINSON.—On Sabbath evening, the 16th inst., Rev. RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Fordham, N. Y., on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:30 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

EDSALL.—Of cholera infantum, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874, at Amagansett, Long Island, CHARLOTTE TAYLOR, only daughter of Thomas Henry and Maria Louise Edsall, of Plainfield, N. J., at the age of 16 months and 16 days.

FISKE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., EDWARDS W. FISKE, aged 69.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 Park place, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

FLETCHER.—At Valley Stream, Long Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, of dysentery, CATHERINE, wife of William Fletcher, and daughter of Robert Pagan, deceased, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Friday, 21st inst. Trains leave South 8th st., Williamsburg, via South-side Railroad, at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

HATFIELD.—At Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, EMILY A. HATFIELD, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, O. P. Hatfield, on Oakland av., Bayonne, on Friday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains from foot of Liberty st., N. Y., at 12 M. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

HANKEY.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Enoch Whipple, Mystic, Conn., Mrs. J. C. HANKEY, of No. 200 Waverly place, New-York City.

INSLEE.—At Mount Vernon, Aug. 18, JOSEPH INSLEE, aged 81 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family and veterans of the War of 1812 are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, Thursday, Aug. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 2:20 P. M.

JACKSON.—Aug. 17, at his residence, Walnut Grove, in Middletown, Conn., Hon. EBENEZER JACKSON, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral will be at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Friday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

KELLY.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 19, HARRIET KELLY, the beloved wife of Wm. Kelly.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 21, from her late residence, No. 261 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2 P. M., thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

LIVINGSTON.—At Biarritz, France, JANE MARY, wife of Carroll Livingston, and daughter of the late James Jauncey, of this City.

MERCER.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, Aug. 15, WILLIAM NEWTON MERCER, in the 84th year of his age.

SHUSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., JOHN J., son of John and Mary Shuster, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At Yorkville, on the 17th inst., ANNA, relict of Wm. H. Smith, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, 86th st., near 4th av.

SHEPHERD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, FRANCES M. SHEPHERD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, Wm. G. Shephard, No. 119 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

TAYLOR.—At Marlboro, on the Hudson, Aug. 18, of typhoid fever, Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

TUFTS.—In this City, Aug. 19, Mrs. H. M. TUFTS.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 51 Charles st., Friday (21st) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Stamford for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

A SUMMER NUMBER.

The September number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY abounds in stories and sketches especially adapted to Summer reading. In addition to the serials:

THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND, by JULES VERNE, and

KATHERINE EARLE, by ADELINE TRAFTON.

There are half a dozen short stories, including

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY,

WAN LEE, THE PAGAN.

ORDRONNAUX, by HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

PHILIP'S FRIEND KATE, by JAMES T. MCKAY.

PETER, THE PARSON, by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

The sketches are THE PEPPER POT WOMAN, by REBECCA HARDING DAVIS. MELLOW ENGLAND, by JOHN BURROUGHS. GASTRIC LITERATURE, by F. K. CROSBY. OUR NEW NORMAL COLLEGE, with view of building, &c.

THE GREAT SOUTH ARTICLES

are continued in a profusely-illustrated article on ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI, by EDWARD KING.

BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR has another installment of old time music, entitled IN THE BARN, handsomely illustrated, and there is the usual variety in the Editorial departments.

Price, $4 a year, 35 cents a number. For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers and the publishers.

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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, FOR SEPTEMBER, contains Right Living, useful to all; Hay Fever; Digestion, Conservative Power of Alcohol, Is Alcohol Food? Ante-natal Influences, Quack Medicines, Predisposing Causes of Disease, with a rich "Household Department" on Fruits, Flowers, Roots, &c.; 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA, in its relation to the Liver and Digestive Organs.—Dr. SPRENG, Member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, devotes his special attention to Liver and Stomach diseases. Pamphlet mailed for ten cents. Address the author, 201 West 22d st. Consultation 10 to 2 and [illegible].

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, &c. [illegible]

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE RECENT OCCURRENCE IN A RAILROAD CAR IN ALABAMA—CARD FROM JUDGE BUSTEED.

Judge Busteed, of Alabama, has addressed to the Montgomery *Advertiser and Mail* the following letter, detailing the facts of the assault upon his colored servant by a white passenger on a railroad train near Selma, on Friday last. That paper refused to publish the letter, and it was made public by the Montgomery *Journal*, from which we quote it:

To the Advertiser and Mail:

Nearly a column of your newspaper of this morning is devoted to an account of an occurrence which took place on a train of the Western Railroad that left Selma yesterday afternoon. This account is given to your readers under the sensational headlines, in large type, of "The Federal Ermine Polluted"—"A Judge Disgraces Himself"—"He Incites a Negro Riot"—and is such a monstrous perversion of the truth that I demand from you the insertion of this communication.

I went on board the train for Montgomery at Selma yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. I was attended by my servant, a man of color, who has been in my employment now nearly five years. In the same car in which I took a seat there were some fifteen white men, most of them delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention that had just closed its labors. Soon after leaving the station at Selma, I fell into a profound sleep, from which I was aroused by Mr. J. A. Commerford, of Mobile, and before I was yet entirely in possession of my awakened senses, I perceived my servant, who had been occupying a seat two or three seats in advance of the one upon which I sat, surrounded and hemmed in by three men who were standing up. One of these I discovered was the conductor of the train. I had scarcely gotten upon my feet when I saw one of the three strike my servant a heavy blow in the face, and another of them prepare to follow that blow with a second one. I instantly grappled with the man whom I supposed to be in the act of giving the second blow, when he turned upon me, and, in an angry and threatening manner, placed himself in a position to commit an assault upon me, and I believed he was about to make one. So believing, I drew from my pantaloons pocket a loaded pistol, and said to this person: "You must not strike me, or do any violence to me; if you do I will shoot you." He remarked, "You must not take hold of me, Sir, I will not allow it." I replied, "I have no intention of doing so, or of harming you in any way, and I seized you only to prevent you from striking my servant, whom I am bound to protect as I would protect myself." Having said this I immediately replaced the pistol in my pocket, and he and I resumed our seats. All this occurred in less time than it takes to write it.

I then inquired of the conductor what the disturbance meant, but he was in such a state of nervous excitement he could not or would not give me a connected statement of what had preceded my awakening. I gathered from him, however, that his instructions were that colored persons, or "niggers," as he called them, must not ride in the car in which my servant was sitting. I immediately directed my servant to go into the forward car. This he respectfully but firmly refused to do, saying he had been assaulted and beaten, and would stay where he was and avenge himself. I again requested him to obey the rule as laid down by the conductor, and my servant yielded to me and went, taking my valise with him. In a moment or two I followed him, to ascertain the extent of the injuries he had received. I examined his mouth, which was bleeding, but finding nothing serious in his wound, returned to my seat in the rear car.

I had scarcely been reseated when I observed some twenty colored persons (my servant was not with them,) coming into the car, and, of my own motion, immediately went to them and requested as a personal favor to me that they would return to the forward car and leave me unembarrassed, and free to vindicate the rights of my servant and my own rights in the courts of the land. The colored men instantly complied with my request. They did not stay in the car one minute of time. The two white men concerned in the assault on my servant left the train at Benton. I could not ascertain their names, and the conductor professed not to know who they were. I hope yet to discover them. The foregoing "is a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts."

Samuel A. Johnson, my serving-man, was born a freeman in the State of Pennsylvania. His parents were likewise born free in the same State. For the three years preceding June, 1874, he traveled with my family in Europe. His right to ride in first-class cars in Great Britain and on the Continent was never questioned. He has been the faithful and affectionate attendant of my only son during the long years of suffering and pain which it has been the lot of my child to endure. He has earned and enjoys my gratitude, and is entitled to and will receive my protection to the fullest extent of my purse and my arm. Until within four weeks last past he has never been south of the Pennsylvania line. He knew nothing of the prejudices and hatreds of some of the white people of the South toward his race. On last Saturday, he accompanied Judge James Q. Smith and myself to Selma, on a train of the Western Railroad. The same conductor who was in charge of the train yesterday was in charge of last Saturday's train. The car in which we were seated was, I believe, the only car provided for passengers. In that car, on that day, white men and white women, and black men and black women, traveled together, and there was about an equal number of both races. Just six days afterward, upon the same railroad, with the same conductor in charge, my servant is expelled from the car in which he and I sat, and the reason given for this expulsion was that negroes were not allowed to ride in the same car with white people! This, too, notwithstanding the conductor knew me personally, and knew that the man so expelled was my servant. Not only is he expelled, but the conductor, who is bound to protect every passenger from the violence and misconduct of every other passenger, stands by and sees my servant brutally assaulted, and not only does not afford him protection, but aids and abets an outrage upon him.

I am glad to learn from your report of this occurrence "that there is some law in the land yet." To that law my servant and I intend to appeal. By no other law will either of us be bound.

RICHARD BUSTEED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1874.

CALLING FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Two rival negro politicians have got into a wrangle in South Carolina. Their respective adherents stand up for their leaders, and the result is a sort of free fight. One of the leaders feels that he has been temporarily worsted, and so he coolly makes a requisition for United States troops. Gen. McDowell, of course, refused to comply, and the litigious negroes are left to settle their disgraceful fight as best they can. That such a demand was made at all proves that among the freedmen there is an impression that whenever they want the assistance of Federal authority they have only to ask for it. They owe this delusion to crafty men who derive a large part of their influence from their own representations that they are all-powerful at Washington. It is high time that the Southern negroes should rid themselves of the idea that the one great object of the Government's solicitude is to keep certain political factions in power in the South.

South Carolina has done much to disgust the Republican Party. The colored men are largely in the majority, and they have certainly managed to fasten a terrible load of corruption and plunder upon the State. The President has very flatly told the unscrupulous scamps in power there that he will not directly or indirectly raise a finger to throw a particle of influence in their favor. This declaration gave the Northern Republicans unqualified satisfaction. It is demanded of the South Carolina Republicans that they redeem their State from the terrible condition in which it is now found. If they do not they must prepare to be expelled from communion with the honest men of the party. If they see fit to fight among themselves, well and good; it is hardly possible to shed any decent blood in such a quarrel. But let the colored men who persist in taking part in such scandalous proceedings realize once and forever that the national troops are not held subject to their beck and call.

TEMPLE BAR.

"In prospect of the early demolition of Temple Bar," says the London *Times*, "the ancient ledgers and journals of the banking-house of Messrs. Child & Co. have been for the most part removed from the 'chamber' over the central gateway, and from the 'attic' above that again, where, for the best part of 200 years, they have been carefully preserved. It is not often that visitors are admitted into these 'upper chambers,' but those who have had the entrée allowed to them say that these cumbrous books, in their old leather bindings, and covered with a thick coating of venerable dust, have hitherto occupied between seventy and eighty shelves along the interior of the building, which, in fact, they have lined almost from top to bottom. We understand that as soon as serious apprehensions began to be entertained for the safety of the gateway these books, which weighed some tons, were quietly removed to a place of security, thus lightening the superincumbent pressure upon the arches below. It is almost superfluous to add that the departure of these large volumes is somewhat analogous to the proverbial escape of rats from a ship that is about to sink, and must be regarded as a sign that the fabric of Temple Bar is already doomed. Yesterday evening a number of workmen, under the direction of the City Architect, were engaged in removing the old, ponderous gates of Temple Bar, with the view of lessening the pressure on the fabric in its present critical state, and the consequent danger to passengers. The operation was tedious and protracted, and lasted far toward midnight. As most Londoners know, the gates were usually folded against the sides of the Bar, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary traffic."

THE TIDELESS LAKES.

Nearly every season a paragraph goes the round of the newspapers asserting that the movements of a tide have been noticed in the great lakes. It is well known, however, that such is not the case. In order to establish the fact, however, one way or the other, one of the ablest officers connected with the United States Lake Survey at Detroit, Mich., for several seasons carried out a series of observations at several points upon the lakes, the effect of which would be to show that there was a tide, providing such a flow of waters existed. The result, however, was established without a doubt that [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 19, no real estate was sold by public auction. The foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue, noted to be held by Joseph McGuire, was adjourned to Sept. 4.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., sold by public auction on the grounds at Raselle, N. J., on Tuesday last, fifty half-acre plots of land belonging to the estate of the late C. A. Lambard, fronting on Chestnut street, the main avenue of the town. The sale was moderately well attended, the buyers being principally from New-York and Brooklyn. The plots realized an average of $150 each, or a total of $7,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange, are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, under the direction of Mr. P. Lee, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the north-east corner of Scammel and Water streets, 71.3 by 155 by 71.3 on south side of Cherry street by 146. Also the premises on the north-east corner of Front street and Gouverneur slip, 1'0 by 140 by 150 feet on south side of Water street by 140.

Also the premises on the north-east corner of South street and Gouverneur slip, 150 by 140 by 150 by 140. Also the bulk-head on the south-east corner of South street and Gouverneur slip, 150 by half the pier built in the East River and connected with bulk-head at the south-east corner of Gouverneur slip and South street, and known as Pier No. 52 East River.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 125, on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. T. Gillender, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brown-stone houses and lots, each 18 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 324 feet west of First avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of G. Elliot, Esq., Referee, of the two parcels of land on the west side of Inwood avenue, Inwood, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Forty-eighth street, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, under the direction of A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.

58th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington av., 50x100.5	$40,000
143d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11	1,800
Orkyle av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x150.1	700
Railroad av., East, e. s., 391.4 ft. s. of 144th st., 175x223.9; Railroad av., East, e. s., 591.4 ft. s. of 144th st., runs e. 223.10 ft. to west bank Mott Haven Canal, thence s. 25 ft., thence w. 111.11 ft., thence 25 ft., thence 111.11 to e. s. Railroad av., East, thence n. 50 ft.	51,000
1st av., n. w. corner 124th st., 100.7x75.1; 1st av., s. w. corner 125th st., 100.7x74.8	69,000
3d av., lots Nos. 195 and 196, parcel 24, map 339; lots, &c., Woodlawn Heights, 40x100	150
8th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 70th st., 25x100	30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house of full size for sale in 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 25x65 feet, with dining-room on the first floor. Finished in hard wood, well-built, and in fine order. Lot full depth. The house can be bought, either furnished or unfurnished, very reasonably, or hired with the furniture. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS WITH modern improvements in a first-class neighborhood, situate on high ground convenient to horse and steam cars, in the Twenty-third Ward; terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., 5 DOORS EAST OF 5th av., elegant full-size, high-stoop, stone dwelling, newly frescoed, complete order; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 11 Pine st. and 31 East 17th st.

NEAR 5TH AV.—NO. 14 EAST 63D ST.—FOR sale; four-story brown-stone front house; is trimmed in cabinet-work throughout, and has all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (fourteen rooms,) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 30x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace-heaters; gas-pipes introduced, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stable and coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced, in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land, lawn, orchard, flowers, fruits; magnificent views and very speculative building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Hohokus; no nuisances, no malaria, salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure. Apply to CHARLES BATCHELOR, Hohokus, N. J., or at No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location; pure water; extra fine bearing orchard; good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price, $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ON THE SOUND—TWO SHORE FRONTS; DEsirable property for sale, together with choice cattle, horses, agricultural instruments, and house furniture if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOUSE, &c., CONSISTING of sixteen rooms, twenty miles from Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Road. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 2, office of A. C. & M. H. ELLIS.

250 ACRES.—ELEGANT GROUNDS ADJOINING depot; eighteen miles from 42d st., Westchester County, for sale. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FEW THOUSAND ACRES OF RICH FARMING land in Nebraska; will sell cheap, or traded for goods. Inquire of LEW. W. HILL, Astor House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Owners wishing to rent their houses, either furnished or unfurnished, solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, ON WEST 28TH ST., near 9th av., first-class three-story high-stoop house, $225 per month, and many others. J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FROM Oct. 1, a furnished or partially furnished house, between 45th and 59th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; a small house preferred, and rent moderate; family small, and the property will be carefully and tidily kept. Address, with terms and location, H., No. 472 Broome st.

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GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE BEAUTIFUL FALL and Winter styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S "GRAND OPENING," TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at No. 17 East 14th st., and at all the agencies.

NEWSPAPERS.

READ THE ARCADIAN.

An impartial review of literature, art, and the drama. Published this day. Price 10 cents.

Contains a new version of Boucicault's BELLE LAMAR.

Strakosch's plans for the opera season, the latest London and Paris gossip.

To be had at the news stands or at the office, No. 23 Nassau st.

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GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

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The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

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Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

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P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Princ'l.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale. WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10. Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. A school for boys, opens Sept. 1. Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8. Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. [illegible], A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. [illegible] D. S. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Duilaole, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen. Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y. —Reopens Sept. 7. For particulars address T. M. SUFFERN.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.

The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.

The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.

The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.

French is the language of the family.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.

For circulars or admission, address L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,

No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st. Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

RAHWAY INSTITUTE.—A LIMITED NUMBER of boarding pupils will be received at his home by the Principal of the above Academy, (a graduate of Harvard University,) who will be carefully instructed and cared for; locality healthy; grounds ample and beautifully laid out. Address or call on J. F. DWIGHT, A. B., Rahway, N. J.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS PERINE,

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college, scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING. —Young men and boys whose diffidence has prevented progress in large schools receive strictly private instruction. PAINE, Nos. 62 Bowery and 1,275 Broadway.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

MONTROSE PRIORY.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 23, 1874. Miss C. B. BURCHAN, Principal, Box No. 416 Post Office, Orange, N. J.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—NEW-YORK SOciety Library, No. 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, and oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers; Represents reliable teachers wanting positions; Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS. NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

A GENTLEMAN OF COLLEGIATE EDUCAtion, and thorough accurate scholarship, is open to an engagement with private pupils for coming season; would travel with a family; highest references given as to character, scholarship, and social standing. Address M. L. W., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN high schools, desires a position in high or select school; competent to take charge; specialties, Latin, mathematics, French, German, drawing, and elocution. For references, address Mrs. S., care of A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING THE higher English branches, French, and Music, desires an engagement for the coming year, either in a school or family; can furnish highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited. RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

A THOROUGH TEACHER WISHES TO MAKE an engagement as governess in an American family; fluent in French, German, music, and English branches. Address by letter, Miss B. L., No. 105 East 65th st.

A GERMAN LADY, SUPERIOR PIANIST AND successful teacher in German and French languages, desires a situation in a family or school. For particulars apply to TEACHER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY, with good City references, desires a position as teacher in a school, or governess; would go West or South. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS OF EXperience, to teach the English branches, French, and music, to go a short distance in the country; [illegible]

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

AUG. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH servants, capable and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at Mrs. HOLZSTEIN'S, No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR German girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat in her person and work; has good reference, and willing to work for reduced wages; is capable of filling the place of an experienced male waiter; no objection to the country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant girl for up-stairs work or waiting; willing to do general work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; willing to be instructed and do her best to retain a place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A well tempered young woman who is an excellent chamber-maid and first-class waitress; is also an excellent seamstress both by hand and machine; is pleasant and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—VERY highly recommended by her lady; she is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress for City or country; very highest testimonials. Can be seen at 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a highly respectable woman; has lived a long time in good families, and always given satisfaction; City or country; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; excellent cook in meats and pastries; is a good baker; willing and neat. Inquire at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is a good baker; understands butter; has three years' reference from last place; prefers country; wages $18 to $20. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one is a thorough cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other is a competent chamber-maid, waitress, or house-maid; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call for two days at No. 812 Washington st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectful, economical servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl, (green hand;) is strong and able to work; is well-trained in Sweden; has no friends; City preferred; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing; best references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY young woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up nice side-dishes; excellent baker; very best City testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with the washing, or will do the cooking and washing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 149 East 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, who is a good plain cook and nice washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful wherever her services may be required; is pleasant, willing, and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE, WILLING Swede girl, with good reference, for general house-work; is strong, willing, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country, and will not return the next month; makes bread, &c.; good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMan, capable of doing all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, TO do general house-work; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A highly respectable French young woman; she is a superior dress-maker and all kinds of sewing; excellent operator; dress hair nicely, or make herself generally useful; prefers a Jewish family; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress in a private family; is an excellent washer and a good starcher; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress; solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her house, or would go out by the day in private families. Call at No. 242 West 41st st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GIRL OF respectable family, desires a position as nursery governess in a kind family; understands music, and will be found willing and obliging; reference to present employer and others. Address K. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO NURSE an invalid, or monthly nurse; has had long experience at both. Address Room No. 3, 450 West 19th st.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER work and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and waiting; is competent to fill either situation; is a nice seamstress; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as nurse and plain seamstress, and light chamber-work; speaks some English; is willing and obliging; a good home wanted; small wages accepted; good references. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON as nurse or to do the entire work in a small family; speaks English and German; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A WET NURSE WITH BABY SIX weeks old, in an American family; can give satisfactory references. Can be seen for three days at No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A neat and very competent girl, with good City reference; can do all kinds of family sewing in a superior manner; has her own machine. Call at No. 69 6th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHMAN, married, as coachman and general man; is a good, careful driver, and capable; his wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and both will be found willing and obliging; best references. Call or address J. M., No. 8 Clinton place, 8th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good driver and a thorough groom; willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business in every respect; good groom and careful driver; excellent reference. Address T. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a place for a competent and careful coachman. Apply at No. 54 William st., third floor, or No. 212 West 59th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; Protestant; has seven and one-half years' best City reference. Call or address J. G. Wood, Gibson's, No. 793 Broadway.

FARMER, GARDENER, CARPENTER.—BY a Swede, single; fully capable in all the above branches; can milk, take care of horses, build stone walls, and do all kinds of repairing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man; has had good experience of general farm work and the care of horses; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; has good references. Address D. Y., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND HANDY MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—by a Canadian man and wife, age twenty-eight years, no children; Protestants; man can do gardening, also carpenter's work, painting, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress; [illegible] recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THOroughly practical man (married) who understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, laying out and improving places; wife would attend dairy; best reference first class. Address for one week, G. H., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family; is a good gardener and florist; understands his business in all branches thoroughly; has first-class references. Address for two days, Gardener, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, CARPENTER, FARMER.—BY a Swede, single; very capable in all the above branches; can milk, care horses, build and mend stone walls; is willing and obliging; good references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF coach or road team; three years' good reference from last employer. Call, or address for two days, N. H., No. 140 West 31st st.

SALESMAN.—A YOUTH, EIGHTEEN YEARS, DEsires a situation in a wholesale house as salesman; has one year's experience in a large retail dry goods house; best of reference can be given, or security. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—CARE HORSES, garden, or farm-work of any kind to be useful; woman is good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-worker; wages moderate; have excellent references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th avenue, above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ACcustomed to the care of cattle; is a good milker, able and willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 2,805 New-York Post Office.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A HOLLAND Protestant man, aged forty years, (speaks good English,) who can wait on table, tend door, clean furniture, build fires, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, OF GOOD address; speaks several languages, and has a long experience in the above duties; no objection about wages; a steady place preferred, City or country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porter, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LAD, OF 15 to 17 years, who writes well, and has been in a law and notarial office. None others need apply, to J. B. NONES, No. 91 Duane st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—FOR A DISTANCE IN COUNTRY, A Protestant woman as cook for a small family; must understand her business; with good reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT GIRLS, TWO COOKS and one chamber-maid. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELTING DEYO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Elting Deyo, of the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, N. Y., the 11th day of August, A. D. 1874. ETHAN A. DURHAM, Assignee.

au13-law3wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.

f26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-law6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.

jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.

mh12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

ap30-law6mTh* SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE. } Executors.

jy16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor,
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-law6mTh

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN. INQUIRE AT No. 224 West 58th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers and others. Mining interests negotiated; real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—Hazen, Whitney & Co., silk goods, No. 392 Broadway; Holt & Co., flour, No. 57 Water st., &c. GRIGGS & CARLETON, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 93 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—A SILENT OR ACTIVE partner with $6,000 in an old established first-class drug store; a good opportunity for a young man. Address E. V. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO,

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—DESKS, CHAIRS, RECITATION seats, blackboards, carpets, &c., sufficient for 150 scholars. Call or address S., No. 201 West 50th st. or [illegible], No. 881 6th av.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.......SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday..Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9
California, Sat'day.Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday.Sept. 12
Macedonia, Wed....Sept. 2	Australia, Wed....Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT.........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.....Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA...........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA...........Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.......Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE...........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada......Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt.......Aug. 29, 7 A. M.	England, Sept 12, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..............Saturday, Aug. 22, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin...................$100 and $120
Second cabin.......................60
Steerage...........................30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..............................Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA...............................Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL...........................Aug. 25.
ATLAS..............................Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...............Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).............Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)...........Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)...........Sept. 3

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, Aug. 22, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA..........................Aug. 25
JAPAN..........................Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent. Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Pari

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York; (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

[illegible] SNEDEN, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8:10, and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 8:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st. 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th..7:30 A. M.	Wed., 19th.......12:00 M.
Thursday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 20th..12:30 P. M.
Friday, 21st.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st......1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 22d...11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d.......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 14th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th.......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 17th....12:00 M.	Tuesday, 18th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th....7:30 A. M.
Wednesd'y, 19th.12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.......8:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COKE, $3 50 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. A superior quality screened coke; discount to shippers by the cargo. Address MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at **MORTON, BLISS & CO.,**
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the **President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.**

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF FALL RIVER GOLD BONDS

FUNDING LOAN.

Having become the purchasers of the City of Fall River Funding Loan five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, amounting to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($600,000,) we offer them for sale at ninety-two (92) per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Principal (and interest on the first days of February and August) payable at the option of the holder, in United States Gold Coin, at the National Revere Bank, Boston, or in London, at the office of Blake Brothers & Co., of London, in sterling gold coin, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar, each bond being for $1,000 gold, or £208 6s. 8d. sterling, and each coupon for $25 gold, or £5 4s. 2d sterling.

Bonds can be registered, principal and interest payable in Fall River.

The issue of these bonds is authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is made by virtue of and according to chapter 358 of the acts of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Fall River to fund its floating debt."

We have the assurance of the highest authority that the loan is legal in every respect.

The bonds are redeemable in 1894, by a sinking fund of three per cent. per annum, devoted, by legal enactment, exclusively to this loan, and raised by direct taxation.

The city debt on Jan. 31, 1874, as stated by the Auditor, was............$1,483,212
The Assessors' valuation for 1874, is.........50,416,246
The population on May 1, 1874, is stated at.......43,464

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the real and personal estate of every citizen is liable for the debt of the city.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities:

Price of United States Gold 5s.................111
Price of City of Fall River Gold 5s.............92

Difference in favor of Fall River Bonds, 19 per cent., or $190 on each $1,000 bond.

An exchange of $100,000 United States five per cent. bonds for those of the City of Fall River, at the above difference, would yield a profit of sixty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($60,936,) at maturity, after paying the original investment and all interest. The security, too, being perfect and beyond all possible question.

Price of Massachusetts 5 per cent. gold bonds....101½
Price of Boston 5 per cent. gold bonds..........100

We reserve the right to advance the price of Fall River Bonds whenever we may deem it expedient.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL STRICTLY FIRST CLASS,
PAYING TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT., THE SAFEST, MOST RELIABLE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital...............$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus.....................3,700,000
Life assets and annuities.....................13,300,000
Total..$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

STATE (7'S) SEVENS.
GOLD INTEREST
TEXAS TWENTY YEAR COUPON BONDS.
For sale
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets; New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.—A LARGE SITTING-room, with sleeping and dressing rooms attached, suitable for gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen; can be had, with permanent board; also, fine room on first floor, with closet, hot and cold water; four minutes from Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address KIP, *Eagle* Office, Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a strictly private family of four adults; situation unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address E. C. B., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A NEWly furnished front room to let, with or without board, or breakfast; bath-room, &c.; convenient to elevated railroad and Twenty-third street stages and cars. Call at No. 409 West 22d st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.

Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also small room; use of bath, gas, &c.; modern improvements; house first class; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Catharine and Fulton ferries. Inquire at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PARlor if required, for gentlemen; location unsurpassed; not a boarding-house; also reception-room suitable for doctor. No. 107 West 41st st.

A LARGE, ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH ALL improvements, in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to the owner, on the premises, No. 235 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND single one adjoining, with good board and home comforts, at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE of three rooms, second floor; bath, &c.; ample closets; newly papered and furnished; private table if desired.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms on the second floor; also two parlors. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF,

At No. 330 Fifth av., has two very desirable suits of rooms to let with private table.

136 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

GENTLEMEN OR LADIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board and nice rooms. Apply at No. 103 East Broadway.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE PLEASANT rooms, without board; permanent parties desired. No. 3 East 30th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent and popular Summer resort will be kept open until Oct. 1. Parties desiring rooms for the month of September will be dealt with liberally. September rates, $3 per day, $15 per week.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island, now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, immediately on the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing unsurpassed. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip, also per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot of Wall st. Send for circular. Terms very reasonable. M. B. PARSONS.

WEST END HOTEL,

Fort Washington,

Opposite the Palisades. New and first-class; twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth st. depot. Steamer Sappho from Pier No. 26, foot of Barclay st. Private stabling. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—This beautiful Summer resort will give first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ARCHER PLACE.

After the 25th of August a few rooms to let, with superior table board; references exchanged. Address L. R., Archer Place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage near the ocean; central location. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 3d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, Aug. 17, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of September, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Aug. 21 to Sept. 1, by order I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent., payable on the 10th day of September. The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday evening, Aug. 29, until Friday morning, Sept. 11. M. A. MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1874. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,

Bankers, No. 10 Pine st.
JERSEY CITY SEVENS.
and other municipal bonds for sale. Drafts on London in sums to suit. Interest allowed on deposits.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian,

Mr. J. L. TOOLE,

who will appear
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
also,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
IN
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.

The performance will commence with a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE

Concluding with a petite drama, called the

WEAVERS.

Mr. TOOLE..............as..............SIMMONS

FIRST WIG AND GOWN MATINEE, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1:30.

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

☞ BELLE LAMAR!!! ☜

DION BOUCICAULT'S new and prodigiously successful American play presented
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with the eminent actor,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,

(for whom the drama was expressly written,) and

Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH,

in the principal parts, with the great cast completed, with Mr. F. B. WARDE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. F. F. MACKAY, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. J. E. IRVING, Miss MARGUERITE CHAMBERS, &c.

The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author.

The scene is laid at and in the Shenandoah Valley.

_ PRICES—Admission, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; reserved Balcony Seats, $1. Box Office open continuously from 8 A. M.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

100TH CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND GALA WAGNER NIGHT.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock; no extra charge.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.

NOTICE.
THE SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THIS MORNING.
INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and
THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

when will be presented, for the first time in America, Mr. L. Vasseur's brilliant opera bouffe,

LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,

with entirely new scenery, new costumes, &c., and the following brilliant distribution in the leading rôles:

MULLER..........Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
MOLDA..........Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY
FITCHEL..........Mlle. BLANCHE GANDON
RAAB..........M. DUBOUCHET
PRUTH..........M. DEBEER

FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

M. C. VAN GHELE..........Musical Director

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra and Balcony Sofas, $2; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1 25; Second Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at the box-office in the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Matinee every SATURDAY, at 1:30.

100TH CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND GALA WAGNER NIGHT.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock; no extra charge.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WEEK of the extraordinary success of
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
LO LO, the great LO LO,
The Daring Female Gymnast.
LESTER and ALLEN, Song and Dance Artists.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his school of Educated Dogs.
HARRY SHELDON, CHINESE JUGGLER.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE DWARFS' DUEL.	PUSS IN BOOTS.

EXCURSIONS.

SING SING CAMP MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, for TEN DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents. Good for ten days. Come with steamer

THOMAS P. WAY.

Will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot Barclay st. 8 A. M., and 24th st. 8:15 A. M.

Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, }
R. M. C. GRAHAM, }
H. S. ANABLE, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BRIDGE, }
JAMES DENNEN, }

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN HARBORS, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 2,106 H ST., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1874. }

Proposals for dredging in Washington and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR, ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., }
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1, 1874. }

Proposals for dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds."

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.

For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEHIGH COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 31, 1874, for 1,500 tons Lehigh Coal.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to the regular Fall and Winter season the management announces the appearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
in her great play,
JANE EYRE,
with the following exceptionally brilliant cast:

Jane Eyre..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Mrs. Reed..........Miss FANNY MORANT
Mrs. Fairfax..........Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Lady Georgiana Ingram..........Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Lady Clawdon..........Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Grace Poole..........Miss HATTIE THORPE
Adèle..........Little LAURA THORPE
Bessie..........Miss KATE HOLLAND
Mouise..........Miss DE LACY
Nurse..........Mrs. WILDE
Lord Edward Rochester..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Col. Henry Dent..........Mr. THOS. E. MORRIS
Mr. Brocklehurst..........Mr. A. D. BRADLEY
John Reed..........Willie Seymour
Frederick Lynn..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Jacob Buttercup..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Lord Clawdon..........Mr. W. H. WILDER

and with
NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by
Mr. RICHARD MARSTON.
NEW MUSIC by Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON.

Box office now open for sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DALY'S, (FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., corner of Broadway.

AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

Mr. DALY has to announce that his sixth comedy season

WILL BEGIN

TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 25, at this magnificent theatre, with the production of AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA OF THE TIMES, by the author of DIVORCE, HORIZON, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, &c., entitled:

WHAT
SHOULD SHE
DO?
Or, JEALOUSY!

To be offered with a CAST OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE POWER and unusual perfectness, and with EVERY SCENE NEW.

The box-sheet will open on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. The rule against TICKET SPECULATORS will be rigidly enforced this season, and no tickets purchased of those parties will be admitted at the doors.

100TH CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND GALA WAGNER NIGHT.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Free list and season tickets entirely suspended.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Immense success of the moral and exciting play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT; or,
MAN AND WIFE and THE PASTOR.
LOVE AND JEALOUSY
is strongly depicted in this elegant drama.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING,
WEDNESDAY.	IN THE PROFESSION. POPULAR PRICES.	AT
SATURDAY.	25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

100TH CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND GALA WAGNER NIGHT,

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock; no extra charge.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
Mlle. DELCOUR'S FRENCH CAN-CAN TROUPE,
and Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.
Seats can be secured at any hour, day or evening.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. BENEDICT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles F. Benedict, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OLIVER L. GARDNER, bankrupt.—District of New Jersey s. s.—This is to give notice: That on the third day of August, 1874, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey against the estate of Oliver L. Gardner, of Elizabeth City, in the County of Union in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Albany street, in the city of New Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MILLS, individually, and as surviving partner of the late firm of Thomas H. Bate & Co., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Mills, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au13-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th August, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au6-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,814.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of July, A. D. 1874. ALEXANDER H. HORTON, Assignee, No. 311 Bowery, New-York City.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate *The New-York Times* and New-York *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
au20-law3wTh* Register in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,849.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER HOMBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Myer Hamberger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. WILLIAM MAAS, JAMES M. BENNETT, } Assignees.

au6-law3wTh*

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K. U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing, and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of

8,600 Pairs Trowsers.
9,000 Great Coats.
1,500 Flannel Shirts.
6,800 pairs of Drawers.
87,600 Rubber Blankets.
28,800 Rubber Pouches.
204,000 Knapsack Hooks, Studs, &c.
10,000 Gross Suspender Buttons.
2,400 yards ¾ Blue Wool Flannel.
4,600 yards ¾ Gray Twilled Flannel.

And various other articles, including a large lot of Woolen, Cotton, and Rope Cuttings. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia. L. E. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiles, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3d av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

STATEMENT OF THE BROOKLYN DETECTIVES.

TORRINO A COUNTERFEITER AND KILLED BY HIS COMRADES—ONE OF THE GANG IN CUSTODY—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE OBTAINED BY THE POLICE.

Detectives David Corwin and William Folk, of the Brooklyn Central Office, perceiving, from the perusal of the morning papers of yesterday, that the reporters attached to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters had discovered the gang who murdered the Italian, Salvadore Torrino, yesterday unburdened their minds, and made public their action in the case. Their statement, crude as it is, fully corroborates the facts published by the reporters, and which were obtained from persons not connected with the Police Department.

The facts in reference to the murder are already well known. On last Wednesday evening an Italian, respectably dressed, was found in Bedford avenue, near Hayward street, with his throat cut and his body gashed with hideous stab wounds. He barely lived until he was taken to the Sixth Sub-Precinct Station. On his body being searched, a watch and chain, $25 in money, and three rings were found on his person. On one of these rings was engraved "M. St. G." The case was suppressed that night, and the reporters were unable to ascertain any facts regarding it until Thursday. These facts having been stated, the narrative of Detectives Folk and Corwin forms the next part of the story.

Detectives Folk and Corwin gave their story as follows: Salvadore Torrino, the murdered man, resided at No. 66 Monroe street, New-York, where he hired a room from a family named St. George. Mme. St. George's full name is Marie St. George. Neither she nor her husband knew Torrino's business. He was frequently in the habit of leaving the house at 2, 3, and 4 o'clock in the morning and not returning until late in the night. His ostensible business was dealing in feathers used for making brushes, but he told Mme. St. George that his business was wholly carried on in Brooklyn, and that he did not keep a store in New-York. The detectives continue: On Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, we were detailed to take charge of the case, and to supervise the action of the Police of the Sixth Sub-precinct, where the crime was committed. We proceeded to the Morgue, examined the body, and at once becoming certain that the case was one of murder, visited the scene of the tragedy and made a careful examination of the place and its surroundings. We were convinced that the murder was committed by Italians, not only from the character of the wounds inflicted, but from other appearances we noticed at the time. We classified the crime as one of a similar character to the murder of another Italian named Deodati, at Pope's Park, about ten years ago. Deodati's body was found cut up in the same way. On the evening before the murder, Deodati entered a saloon near the scene of the murder in company with four Italians. They had drinks and left. Soon after the four Italians came back without Deodati, had some more drinks and left. They were not rearrested."

This statement is most important in connection, in the present case, with the evidence of Robert De La Hoyd, keeper of a saloon at the corner of Franklin and Flushing avenues, who states that about 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the murder, Torrino, with two Italians, came into his saloon. Torrino drank whisky, the other two water. At 8:30 o'clock the two Italians came back without Torrino, called for brandy, which they drank, and left in an excited manner. The statement of Detectives Folk and Corwin continues as follows: "On Thursday night, by means of the publication of the murder in the evening papers, we received information as to who the murdered man was, and where he lived. This information was furnished by a man known as "Diego" White, keeper of a saloon at No. 39 Oliver street, New-York. We at once proceeded to New-York, and after some search found the St. George family, and obtained from Mme. St. George and her husband the facts which form the first part of this statement. Mme. St. George gave us the following additional information: She said that about 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, (the day of the murder,) two Italians called at their residence and asked to see Torrino. One of these men was a stranger to Mme. St. George, and remained in the yard of the house. The other man had frequently called on Torrino before, and was known to Mme. St. George by the name of Fortunato Mandalla. Mandalla entered Torrino's room, and had a conversation of about ten minutes' duration with him. Torrino got up, dressed himself, and left the house in company with Mandalla and the stranger. In about an hour Torrino returned, apparently despondent, and told Mme. St. George that he was "full of trouble." He then took Mme. St. George's ring (the one found on his body marked M. St. G.) from the bureau, and putting it on his finger showed it to her, and said, 'I must go to Brooklyn. I may not be back to-night.' He then left the house. This was about 5:30 o'clock. From here he went to the saloon kept by Mr. White, and there met Tomaso Costa, a barber, residing at No. 50 Oak street, and one Gaetano Cassio, a ship's steward. They drank together for a little while, and Costa, who was intimate with Torrino, asked him where he was going. Torrino replied, 'I have an appointment with a friend in Brooklyn.' Costa said he would see him as far as the ferry, and accompanied him as far as the corner of James slip and South street, where he left him at 6:30 o'clock. This was the last time Torrino was seen in New-York. Having received this information, we returned to Brooklyn to work up the case here. We began at the ferry-house, and carefully investigated and inquired. Mrs. St. George had furnished us with a description of the stranger who, with Mandalla, had called on Torrino on Wednesday. All our inquiries were directed with a view to ascertaining whether this man or Torrino had been seen, singly or together, in that vicinity on Wednesday evening before 8 o'clock. We soon received information which convinced us that our suspicions were well founded, and that among Italians alone should we seek for the murderer or murderers of Torrino. A gentleman residing close by informed us that two Italians had been living in a small brick house in the rear of No. 68 Franklin avenue since July 1, and that they had been seen going out of the house about 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and had not returned. We were at once convinced that in this house the murder was planned, and that these were the men who, either by themselves or aided by others, accomplished the crime. The house in question is owned by a lady named Byrnes, residing in Willoughby avenue. We called on her, and she gave us the description of the Italian who hired the house from her. It exactly corresponded with that given by Mr. St. George of the stranger who on Wednesday afternoon had called to see Torrino in company with Fortunato Mandalla. We then had persons living in the neighborhood to go to Parker's Morgue and see Torrino's body. They at once identified the body as that of a man who visited the Italian house at No. 68 Franklin avenue several times, day and night, during each week, and invariably every Saturday or Saturday night. The house was all closed up, and thinking that one of the Italians might come back, we had Detective Henry Van Wagner, of the Central Office, and Detective Curran, of the First Precinct, to watch the house and arrest all men coming there. None came, however, and on Monday, fearing that further delay in the matter might hurt our future operations, we broke into the house. On searching it we found articles which, in our opinion, completely establishes the truth of our theory. We found, to begin with, a lithographic press of the newest and most approved make, completely fitted up with crank levers, transfer plates and beds, spare joints, and reaction fixture; a full assortment of inks of various colors, and a quantity of fibrous paper. This discovery cleared up the entire case to us, and although we continued the search as a matter of course, we knew almost intuitively what we would find in addition. Continuing our search, we found in a nailed-up box a large double lithographic stone. On one side of this stone you will find transferred eighteen impressions, in the finest style of the art, of the backs of the new fifty-cent currency stamps. On the other side of the stone you will find eighteen impressions equally well made of the Treasury seal found on the front of the genuine stamps. These impressions are regularly spaced off, so that after the front and back of the stamps have been printed, the seal is printed in the exact place on the front of each counterfeit stamp by one revolution of the press. We [illegible] of the front of the stamp. This had evidently not been repeated on a larger stone, as the impression of the back had, and for that reason we are of the opinion that no counterfeits had been printed by the Italians' press while they were in No. 68 Franklin avenue. We also found a copper plate of the Treasury seal, from which the transfers on the large stone had been made. This property we packed on a wagon and carried to the Central Office."

The detectives exhibited the press and lithographic stones to the reporter of THE TIMES. They were of the first-class and finely finished. In reply to a question of the reporter, Detectives Corwin and Folk said that Col. Whitely, Chief of the United States Secret Service, had not applied to them for the custody of the counterfeit press and stones, and that if he did they would not surrender them.

Detectives Corwin and Folk continued their story: "We also found a number of letters written in Italian. These letters we had translated by an Italian gentleman, and they distinctly show that Torrino was not only a member of the counterfeiting gang, but in all probability the moneyed man of the combination. Having gathered these facts, we returned to New-York to pursue our inquiries there. On Monday afternoon we learned that Fortunato Mandalla lived in the rear of No. 24 James street. We watched the house. The first floor of the house is occupied as a grocery store. We saw Mandalla in conversation with the clerk of this grocery store, evidently an Italian. This man corresponded in description with the man who called at Mrs. St. George's, and also with the man who hired No. 68 Franklin avenue from Mrs. Byrnes. We arrested him, and also Mandalla, and brought both here. Now for the result. The clerk gave his name as Francisco San Felipo, aged forty-eight, a native of Palermo, Sicily, and a grocery clerk by occupation. He has been identified by Mrs. St. George as the stranger who called at her residence with Mandalla, and by Mrs. Byrnes as the man who hired No. 68 Franklin avenue from her. He is tall, with gray hair and mustache. He is now locked up as the principal, or one of the principals, in the murder. Before leaving home Torrino told Mrs. St. George that the stranger (San Felipo) was the husband of Rosso's sister. We cannot tell you who Rosso is, but we will say that we do not want him. Mandalla is locked up as a witness, and so is Cassio, for the reason that the latter has no fixed residence. Costa we have released, for we can find him any time at his place of business. This statement embraces all that we have done in the case up to the present."

The reporter asked the detectives whether Coromanti, the Italian counterfeiter, was connected with the case. They said that as far as they could learn he was not, and that they did not intend to arrest him. In their opinion, Torrino had advanced the money to start the counterfeiting enterprise. When the plates were finished he was of no further use to his companions, who determined to cheat him out of his share of the profits. This coming to Torrino's ears, he went to Brooklyn to arrange the matter, a quarrel sprang up, and the murder followed.

All that the witness Cassio knows is that while in White's saloon on Wednesday evening, Torrino quarreled with a tall Italian who was sitting at a table. By some this Italian is said to be the man San Felipo, now in custody, while by others it is positively asserted that he was the Italian counterfeiter and incendiary Michaelo Coromanti, who is still at large.

A MODEL CHARITY.

THE PEABODY HOME AND REFORMED RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following card was recently received at this office, accompanied by a note requesting its publication. The paper on which it was written was conspicuously stamped "Peabody Home and Reformed Relief Association," and the communication was signed "Wm. H. Ramscar, Secretary." The name of the person referred to is omitted:

> One ——, formerly employed as a collector by the "Reformed Relief Association," has been found guilty of embezzling moneys contributed for the association, as well as making false and malicious statements concerning the conduct of the association, and has been discharged. The public is warned against him.

As the above was the second communication on the same subject which had been received from Mr. Ramscar, and as neither of them agreed with the facts developed on the examination of the accused collector at the Yorkville Police Court, a reporter was sent to make some inquiry concerning the Peabody Home and Reformed Relief Association. As the result of his inquiry it appears that the society was first organized in February last by a Mr. W. H. Ramscar, and was then known as the "New-York Reformed Relief Association," having for its ostensible purpose the providing of food, clothing, and shelter for respectable friendless girls, besides training them into usefulness. The deserving poor in general were also to be provided with food and clothes. It commenced its operations at No. 231 East Thirty-ninth street, and continued them there for about six months. During this time the amount of assistance given on the strength of contributions collected from the public by several collectors seems to have been rather small, although some formidable-looking disbursement items appear on the books of Mr. Ramscar, and are pointed out to the casual visitor by that gentleman and Mrs. Ramscar, Assistant Secretary and Matron, as unquestionable evidence of the society's "good work." On June 23, Mr. Ramscar, Founder, Manager, and Secretary; Mrs. Ramscar, Matron and Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Dr. M. N. Baker, Treasurer and Physician, and Mesdames Hoag and McKinnon, Managers and Visitors, rechristened the association, giving it the present title, and soon after removed its headquarters to a small frame building at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street, which was opened as a "Home for Aged and Infirm Old Women." The initiation fee for such aged and infirm old women as desired to enter was fixed at $200. In this building Mr. and Mrs. Ramscar, with their children and one or two servants, also took up their residence. The collectors continued their work, and two old women were received into the "Home," but the outside aid was curtailed "in consequence of the falling off of the public patronage and dishonesty of the collectors." Two of these collectors were recently arrested at the instance of Ramscar, on the charge of appropriating money and valuables intrusted to their charge for the benefit of the "Home." In the absence of criminating evidence both were discharged, but not before making damaging allegations regarding Ramscar and the Peabody Home and Reformed Relief Association. One, a woman named Mary Allyn, alleged that the funds collected were used solely for the support of Ramscar and his family, and that he, Ramscar, had proposed to her that she should take up her residence at the Home, and continue collecting in the name of the association, for the support of herself and the Ramscar family. The other collector who was arrested was charged by Ramscar with not rendering to him $5 collected for the "Home." The collector defended himself by saying that after he had received the $5 he became convinced that the institution was bogus, and at once determined to return the money to the donor. On visiting the institution on Thirty-third street the reporter was shown over the house by Mr. Ramscar and Mrs. Ramscar. The eight or ten rooms in it were all neat and clean in appearance, and the two old ladies reported as the inmates of the "Home" were still there, but no other evidences of its being a charitable institution presented themselves. Mr. Ramscar assured the reporter that the disbursements of the institution since its incorporation amounted to $1,405, while the donations to it were only $649.

A LITTLE BOY ABANDONED BY HIS FATHER.

At an early hour last evening Roundsman Folk, of the Tenth Precinct, while walking through Ludlow street, near Grand street, had his attention directed to a boy about eight years of age, who, as a lady informed the officer, had been sitting on her doorstep throughout the greater portion of the day, and had steadily refused to give up a slip of paper he held in his hand. When the roundsman came near the boy willingly surrendered the paper, on which was written, in a poor hand:

> "AUGUST 19, 1874.
>
> To all that may read this note: I wish that they will please for God's sake place this boy in the hands of the Police, for I, his father, am unable to take care of him. He was eight years of age on the 12th of May last. His mother has been dead six years."

The note bore no signature. The boy was taken to the station-house and thence to Police Head-quarters, where he was given in charge of Mrs. Webb, the matron. The boy, who is apparently of foreign birth, speaks English brokenly, and says his name was "Johnny Perce, or Pearsall." When asked about his father, he says, "Papa got a great big boat," which no doubt indicates that the father is a seafaring man. If no one should claim the child he will in due time be turned over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE ALLEGED DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon Robert Castleberg, the young man who was brought from Albany on Tuesday evening by the detectives, charged with having swindled parties in New-York out of some $5,000 worth of diamonds, was taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court. There the Justice asked the officers what charge there was against the prisoner, as he was not aware that any had been preferred. Mr. Heitner, the diamond-dealer, then told Justice Wandell that, so far as he was concerned, he had no charge to make, as the young man's father had told him that he had authorised him to ask for the stones he had received on his account. The case was then dismissed.

THE TURF.

FIRST EXTRA DAY OF THE SARATOGA MEETING.

OPHELIA WITHDRAWS FROM THE FIRST RACE—RHADAMANTHUS, BOTANY BAY, AND FADLADEEN WIN THE OTHER RACES—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

This was the first extra day given by the association, and although the atmosphere was hazy and unpromising there was a very good attendance at the course to witness the day's sport. There were four races on the card, and one of them resulted in a walk over. The principal event of the day was the great stake race for two-year olds, for which Chesapeake, Rhadamanthus, and Vassal contested. The latter colt was to make his début, and the stable had great confidence in him, but Chesapeake overshadowed his competitors in the estimation of the betting men. The Kentucky crack, however, worried himself out before the start, and after a most brilliant struggle Rhadamanthus scored his maiden victory, while the favorite was beaten badly. The knowing division was badly taken in and suffered severely. In the last race the favorite was again defeated, and the old horse Fadladeen covered himself with glory. He defeated Lizzie Lucas by a length, and equaled the time of Picolo for the same distance, viz., 1:56. Picolo, however, had seven pounds below his proper weight, while Fadladeen carried within three pounds of weight for age. The details will be found below.

MATCH THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The card presented for the initial race a match of $1,000, half forfeit, three-quarters of a mile, between W. R. Travers' b. m. Emily Fuller, and L. L. Lorillard's b. m. Ophelia; and after several pools had been sold, and the spectators led into the belief that there would be a race, Ophelia was withdrawn, and Emily Fuller galloped over the course.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Match for $1,000 each, half forfeit, three-quarters of a mile.

W. R. Travers' b. m. Emily Fuller, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Olitator, 111 pounds. McClellan.... w. o.

L. L. Lorillard's b. m. Ophelia, 5 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Pasta, 111 pounds.... pd. ft.

THE TWO-YEAR OLDS.

The second race was the sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile, which had closed with six entries but only three of them faced the music. These were A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, P. Lorillard's br. c. Vassal, and H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake. The reputation of the latter colt made him a great favorite, especially as McGrath stated openly that his colt was in the finest possible condition, and would run a better race than any two-year old that had yet shown in public. The pools sold as follows:

Chesapeake	$150	$260	$250
Rhadamanthus	105	130	105
Vassal	40	60	45
Total	$295	$450	$400

THE RACE.

Chesapeake became very fractious at the post, and those who had money on him became anxious. Several times he came near injuring himself and jockey, and finally Mr. McGrath asked the judges the privilege of starting from the outside. While they were deliberating on this Chesapeake got under way from the rear, and the others being well together, Mr. Conner dropped his flag, and they were off, with Vassal a length in the lead, Rhadamanthus second, two lengths ahead of Chesapeake. As they went round the turn Chesapeake rushed up to the head of Rhadamanthus like a flash, and then passed him, and when they reached the quarter-pole he was at the saddle-girth of Vassal, and two lengths before Rhadamanthus. As they rushed down the backstretch Sparling had a strong pull on Vassal, and Chesapeake showed his neck in front, while Rhadamanthus closed up from the rear, and already began to look dangerous. A little further on, and Vassal again came, and at the half-mile pole he was a neck and shoulders before Chesapeake, and there was half a length of daylight between the latter and Rhadamanthus. Round the lower turn they came, rushing like the wind, and as Vassal increased his lead the friends of the Lorillard stable were in ecstacies, and the cry of "Vassal wins!" was echoed from the grand stand. He gradually forged ahead, and nearing the three-quarter pole, Vassal was a length before Chesapeake, and Rhadamanthus a length and a half in the rear. As they turned into the homestretch, however, Chesapeake made another effort and got to the quarter of Vassal, while Evans came with Rhadamanthus on the outside. As they approached the furlong pole the excitement was intense, especially as Chesapeake was getting the whip and quitting under it. From this point he was beaten, and it looked like Vassal's race for a moment, but Evans began work with Rhadamanthus, and like a flash he reached the head of Vassal. As they neared the goal Vassal began to falter, and Rhadamanthus came to the front. Sparling plied the whip and Vassal responded, but at the proper moment Evans let the black colt's head loose, and he rushed away a length, winning the race by that distance in 1:46¼. Chesapeake was about ten lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes, for two-year olds; one mile; $1,000 entrance, half forfeit, and $500 in plate added by the association; closed with six nominations; value to winner in money and plate, $5,000.

A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis. Evans.... 1

P. Lorillard's br. c. Vassal, by Vandal, out of Sadowa, by Jack Malone. Sparling.... 2

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna. Swim.... 3

Lawrence & G. Lorillard's br. c. Hyder Ali, by Leamington, out of Lady Duke.... pd. ft

Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of Eltham Lass.... pd. ft.

P. Lorillard's r. c. Risk, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver.... pd. ft.

Time—1:46¼.

MATCH—ONE MILE.

The third race was a match of $250 a side, one mile, between D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling and Hugh Gaffney's ch. c. Botany Bay; both three-year olds, and to carry 100 pounds. The betting was in favor of Botany Bay, as follows:

Botany Bay	$230	$220	$120
Mollie Darling	130	130	70

THE RACE.

Mollie was away half a length in front, and she increased her lead to three-quarters of a length round the turn, but from this time Botany Bay began running, and caught the filly by the head. At the quarter pole Botany Bay led by a head, and down the backstretch he increased his lead to a length, Mollie Darling being pulled for a waiting race. She, however, ran strong, and at the half-mile pole had got her head to the saddle-girth of her competitor. As they came round the lower turn, Botany Bay came away gradually, and finally showed two lengths of daylight between him and Mollie. They were about the same distance apart as they turned into the homestretch, but coming up Mollie closed up, but could not reach Botany Bay, who beat her home by a length and a half in 1:46¼, the same time that the two year olds ran in.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Match, $250 each; one mile.

H. Gaffney's ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by Australian, out of Bonita, 100 pounds. Evans.... 1

D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 97 pounds. Sparling.... 2

Time—1:46¼.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The fourth and last contest was an extra handicap for all ages, one mile and an eighth, which had thirteen nominations, but only the following six were stripped for the fray: T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, Jas. Donahue's gr. m. Lizzie Lucas, A. B. Lewis & Co's. ch. f. Governess, J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mary Buckley. The knowning ones plunged heavily on Lizzie Lucas, as will appear from these quotations:

Lizzie Lucas	$310	$410	$600
Fadladeen	150	190	270
Mary Buckley	65	75	100
Governess Marmion Ida Wells	105	75	170
Total	$630	$750	$1,140

THE RACE

They were started from the furlong pole, and after considerable delay, owing to the fractiousness of Lizzie Lucas, they were sent away to a good start. Ida Wells and Mary Buckley were quickest on their legs, and when they passed the stand Mary Buckley showed a head in front of Ida, who was two lengths before Fadladeen and Lizzie Lucas. As they went round the turn Mary Buckley forged half a length before Ida, but the latter challenged again, and when they reached the quarter pole Mary Buckley just had her head in front of Ida Wells, who was two lengths in advance of Lizzie Lucas, she being a length ahead of old Fadladeen, while Governess and Marmion were in the rear, unable to maintain the hot pace. They rushed down the backstretch at a clipping pace, Ida Wells and Mary Buckley being head and head, and running for all they were worth. Lizzie Lucas still third, followed closely by Fadladeen. Approaching the half-mile pole, Mary Buckley again got to the front, and passed that point half a length before Ida Wells, who was a length in advance of Lizzie Lucas, while Fadladeen hung at her saddle-girth. They keep up the terrific pace round the lower turn, and Lizzie Lucas is urged to her topmost speed. With a great effort she runs past Mary and Ida, and leads a length. In the meantime Fadladeen comes up and is on even terms with Ida and Mary, and the three come down upon Lizzie before reaching the three-quarter pole. Governess and Marmion were four lengths in the rear. They turned into the homestretch in this manner, and the excitement was intense. When they reached the furlong pole it was hard to tell which of the first four was in the lead, but soon Lizzie came to the front, and it looked as if the race was hers, but Fadladeen came with a great rush and took her by the head, all of the others being beaten. Lizzie began to shorten her stride and Evans gave her the whip, but the pace was too hot, and Fadladeen beat her past the score by a length, in the remarkable time of 1:56, the fastest on record. In the third place, eight lengths behind, came Ida Wells, who was four lengths before Mary Buckley, Governess fifth, a neck before Marmion.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Extra handicap, purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; one mile and one-eighth.

T. B. and W. R. Davis ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 111 pounds, Hennessey.. 1

Jas. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, four years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 106 pounds, Evans.... 2

John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, three years, by Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 84 pounds.... 3

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mary Buckley, by Leamington, out of Lady Duke, 83 pounds.... 4

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, four years, by Planet, out of Katonia, 91 pounds.... 5

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. g. Marmion, four years, by Planet, out of La Grande Duchesse, 90 pounds.... 6

Time, 1:56.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

To-morrow will be the sixth and last day of the regular meeting. The first race will be a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, with allowance to beaten horses. The entries are as follows: McDaniel's Red Dick filly, 3 years, 75 pounds; T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, 102 pounds; Jos. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, 90 pounds; A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, 96 pounds; M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, 3 years, 83 pounds. The second race will be a dash, four miles, for all ages, in which Wanderer, Katie Pease, and Fellowcraft will compete. The third race will be a steeple-chase handicap, for which Bullet, 150 pounds, and Vesuvious, 133 pounds, are entered.

The pool rooms are thronged with speculators, and the betting on to-morrow's events is strong at the following rates:

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Reform	$725	$400
Jack Frost	210	100
London	200	110
Dublin	110	60
Red Dick filly	80	40
Totals	$1,325	$710

FOUR MILES.

Wanderer	$180	$100
Fellowcraft	100	80
Katie Pease	55	30

No selling on steeple chase.

TROTTING.

HAMPDEN PARK MEETING—GOLDSMITH MAID AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Hampden Park races to-day were attended by 15,000 people. The success of the first day was repeated, except that darkness prevented the finish of the 2:29 race. The contest was remarkable for its closeness, victory shifting from one horse to another through seven heats, until at nearly 8 o'clock the race was postponed until 11 o'clock to-morrow. The following is a summary as far as the race was trotted:

Stewart Maloney	6	1	3	2	2	3	1
Everett Ray	2	4	1	1	5	4	4
Cosette	1	6	5	5	4	1	3
Spotted Colt	3	0	4	4	1	2	2
Music	4	0	2	3	3	dr.	
Ben Morrill	5	5	6	drawn.			
Mollie D.	drawn.						
Hamperion	drawn.						
Silversides	drawn.						

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	.36	1:12	2:23½
Second heat	.37	1:13	2:28½
Third heat	.36	1:11	2:25
Fourth heat	.36½	1:13¼	2:27
Fifth heat	.37	1:15	2:28
Sixth heat	.36½	1:13	2:28
Seventh heat	.37½	1:14	2:31

The open-to-all race was won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats. Its notable feature was her time of 2:16 in the second heat, the fastest time ever made on this track, and within 1¼ seconds of the Maid's best time at Rochester.

SUMMARY.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Judge Fullerton	2	3	2
American Girl	3	2	3
Henry	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:08	2:19
Second heat	34	1:07	2:16
Third heat	34	1:08	2:18

The following is a summary of the hurdle race—a two-mile dash:

Tabitha	1
Limestone	2
Ned Hanlon	dis.

Time—4:18½.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.

The Summer meeting on the Suffolk Course, at Huntington, Long Island, commences to-day, and will continue three days. The amount of the purses to be run for is $1,200. To-day there will be two races—the first for $200, for horses that never beat three minutes; the second for $300, for horses that never beat 2:45. To-morrow there will be three races—the first for $200, for horses that never beat 2:50; the second for $100, for Suffolk County horses exclusively; the third for $100, for horses that never beat 3:10. On Saturday there will be two races—one for horses that never beat 2:34, and the other a running race. The number and character of the entries for these contests give promise of a spirited meeting. The 10 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island Railroad, will take passengers to the course.

MATCH WON BY ANODYNE AT BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The race between the pacer, Young Hero, of Calais, and the trotter, Anodyne, of this City, came off here to-day, and was won by the latter, who took the last three heats of the four trotted. Time—2:37¾, 2:43, 2:40¾, 2:44.

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

The excitement in reference to the death of Miss Mary E. Pomeroy has not abated. Her ante-mortem deposition gains universal credence, and her seducer is bitterly denounced in all quarters. Mrs. Miller, the girl's aunt and the lady with whom she lived, says that shortly before her death Miss Pomeroy confided to her and her husband the following statement: "One night after I found that I was in trouble, and after the matter had all been talked over between Mr. Glendenning and myself, and he had assured me that everything would be made right, meaning, as I supposed, that he would marry me, Mr. Glendenning came into the parlor. I was seated by the door. He approached the table, and after a few pleasant words had passed between us he said to me: 'Mary, have you a pen and ink? I want you to write something for me. You know what a scrape I am in, and I want you to shield me, for if this thing goes out I am a ruined man.' Then he began to dictate something for me to write, and I refused to do it, because it was false. He then drew a revolver from his pocket and told me I must write it. I was very much frightened, and all seemed dark and blank to me. I wrote whatever he told me, but what it was I cannot tell, except that it was something to shield him and set him right before the public and the church. I signed my name to the paper, and it is now in his possession I suppose." The paper alluded to is supposed to be the evidence upon which Glendenning mainly relied for his defense. Mrs. Miller also says that he was in the habit of calling upon Miss Pomeroy three or four times a week and remaining until the small hours of the morning. Upon leaving he was in the habit of kissing Miss Pomeroy and calling her his little wife. The funeral of the unfortunate girl will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her brother, who resides in Michigan, has been telegraphed for, and is expected to arrive to-day.

FREE TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

On Saturday evening, the 22d inst., a concert will be given at the Mansion House, Long Branch, for the benefit of the Free Training-schools for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street. The ladies composing the local committee at Long Branch are: Mrs. President Grant, Mrs. Gen. Babcock, Mrs. Gen. Porter, Mrs. Thos. Murphy, Mrs. Jeremiah Curtis, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. John Hoey, Miss Hoey, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Wm. R. Floyd, Mrs. Wm. Hoey, Mrs. Charles Chamberlain. The following artists will appear: Mme. de Ryther, soprano; Herr Franz Remmertz, baritone; Mr. Eugene Jessop, tenor; and Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Commander Frederick R. Smith, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander Robert L. Phythian, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge George Sharswood, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-State Senator Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Señor Don Antonio Mantilla, Spanish Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Robert G. Watson, British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Elizur Wright, of Boston, and Hon. Bradley Bent, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, formerly United States Minister to Peru, and Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

BASE-BALL.

In a game of base-ball for the amateur championship of the State, yesterday, at Syracuse, between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Stars, of the former place, the New-Yorkers were the victors by a score of 21 to 11.

A game of base-ball played in Philadelphia yesterday, between the Philadelphias and Atlantics, was won by the latter, by a score of 14 to 6.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The tenth excursion for poor children took place yesterday; 2,146 children from the Seventh Ward participated.

The convalescent patients of Bellevue Hospital were taken up the Sound on a pleasure trip, yesterday, on the steamer Bellevue.

Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker heard evidence yesterday in sixty-seven complaints against policemen. None of the cases were of public interest.

Troop B, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Geo. Reichert, engaged in its thirtieth annual target practice at the Lion Park yesterday.

Francis P. Hackett, aged two years, was run over by a truck in front of his residence, One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Broadway, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Very few persons called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. In the afternoon he was closeted with Nelson J. Waterbury, but the object of Mr. Waterbury's visit did not transpire.

Arrangements are being made for a Bavarian festival, to come off at the Harlem River Park, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 31st of August and the 1st and 2d of September.

The iron torpedo-boat Intrepid, which has been recently experimented with in Newport, is expected to arrive at this port shortly. A new torpedo invented by Mr. Ericsson will then be tested.

Mary O'Donnell was held in $500 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with soliciting alms for the Church of St. Rose of Lima, situated in Cannon street.

Wm. Ely, aged fourteen, of No. 82 Bank street, last night quarreled, in front of No. 301 Bleecker street, with Geo. Holder, of No. 14 Bedford street, who stabbed him in the arm. Holder was arrested.

Officer Burke, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was last evening assaulted by Thomas Lynch, of No. 43 Clarkson street, when the officer struck his assailant in the head and slightly injured him. Lynch was locked up.

The funeral of John O'Neil, a fireman, belonging to the Cataract Engine Company, No. 25, took place from his residence, No. 201 West Twenty-ninth street, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. Many firemen from other companies attended.

Yesterday morning 175 dogs were killed at the pound. About 150 are received every day, there being no apparent diminution in the number of vagrant dogs up to the present. Another execution will take place on Friday or Saturday.

Emil Lippelt, of No. 164 Essex street, died suddenly yesterday morning, in the Occidental Hotel, while reading a newspaper. He was employed as pocket-book maker in the factory of Chas. Quenzer & Co., No. 82 Chambers street.

A young colored girl named Nellie Solinskie was yesterday held for examination by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing a watch and chain from Lee Williams, a colored man, at the premises No. 63 Sullivan street.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offers a reward of $200 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who stabbed and killed the horses of Patrick Dwyer, at the foot of Forty-ninth street, East River.

August Elias, aged thirteen, of No. 99 Third avenue, while playing on the corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, was run over by car No. 37 of the Third Avenue Railroad, and had his arm crushed in a terrible manner. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A bale of cotton grown in Tate County, Miss., and picked on the 11th inst., shipped by express on the 12th, arriving in New-York on the 15th, on its way to Chicopee, Mass., was exhibited in front of the Cotton Exchange yesterday. It was classed as good middling, and is the earliest yield of Mississippi cotton in nine years.

Yesterday, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott street, the funeral ceremonies of the late Miss Kate McGuire, who was drowned on Saturday last at Coney Island, were performed. Rev. Father McGinn, assisted by Fathers Barry and Brophy, celebrated a solemn high requiem mass at the conclusion of the services.

The Park Commissioners yesterday accorded permission to a number of citizens of the east side to hold a meeting in Tompkins square on the 31st of August, for the purpose of making protests against the Mayor and municipal authorities for their action toward the persons composing the meeting held in the same place on the 13th of January last, and also to make a petition to the Governor for the pardon of Christian Meyer, who was sent to the Penitentiary for striking an officer on that occasion.

BROOKLYN.

Augustus Nelson, aged twenty-eight, piano-maker, of No. 225 Livingston street, while wrestling yesterday, fell and broke his leg.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday dismissed from their employ the engineer in the Asylum, Patrick Corr, against whom charges had been made by the female nurses.

The carpenters, with the exception of two, and other artisans employed on the buildings and other works in Prospect Park were discharged yesterday by Acting Chief Engineer Stratford.

James Keenan, a blacksmith, and Denis McFall, an ice-wagon driver, quarreled in front of Lockitt's factory, Raymond street, when Keenan stabbed McFall in the breast, wounding him severely. He was arrested.

John O'Neill, residing at No. 112 Partition street, had his leg badly crushed yesterday by an iron casting falling on it at the corner of Summitt and Van Brunt streets. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Capt. Crafts and Sergt. Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday afternoon raided on the policy shop of Henry Delamotti, at No. 40 Division street, arrested the proprietor, and seized the books, slips, and papers of the concern.

Martin Nathan, a boy fifteen years of age, and living at No. 1,722 Fulton street, has been missing from his home since Aug. 5. Previous to the 5th of August it seems his employers in New-York got short of work and discharged the boy.

John Conway, aged nineteen, and John De Nyse were peddling peaches out of their wagon at Thompkins and De Kalb avenues last night. In fun, De Nyse threw a peach at Conway, which hit him in the eye. Conway lost his balance and fell out of the wagon, fracturing his skull. De Nyse was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct station-house.

STATEN ISLAND.

John McCaffrey, of Broad street, Stapleton, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kassner on the charge of robbery, in snatching a $2 bill out of the hand of a young woman named Louisa Smith, of that village. The Justice fined the prisoner $40, which was paid, and he was allowed to go at liberty.

Sergt. Shandt, of the Richmond County Police, with a posse of men, made a second raid upon the stray animals running at large in New-Brighton, and captured twenty goats and other animals, which were confined in the pound in the First Ward of the village. Soon afterward the Poundmaster, Hugh Collon, released all the animals, on the ground that he had not received any official papers, but the village Trustees thought differently, and waiting upon Mr. Collon in the evening, suspended him from further duty as Poundmaster.

Mr. James M. Rutan, ship-builder at Tottenville, yesterday launched from his yard a fine flat-bottomed coasting schooner of 150 tons burden. She is intended for the coasting trade, and is especially adapted for navigation in shoal water. Mr. Jacob S. Ellis, builder, at the same place, will launch on Wednesday next a large and substantial vessel for Capt. McKay and others, of New-York. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 128 feet; 17 feet depth of hold, and 31 feet beam. She is about 1,000 tons burden, and will cost $37,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republican primary election for delegates to the State Convention will be held on the 24th inst.

A truckman named Blake accidentally fell into the Passaic River, at Newark, yesterday, while intoxicated, and narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued alive, but up to a late hour in the evening had not recovered consciousness.

Mrs. Emmeline McGibbon, her daughter Rosalie McGibbon, and Miss Josephine Rochette made complaint yesterday that Samuel Derrickson, a lawyer of Hoboken, had attempted to commit an outrage upon each of them. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Joseph Dugi, an Italian, aged thirty-five years, was run over and instantly killed at the Market Street Depot, in Newark, yesterday. He had just left a New-York train, with a load of bananas on his back, and was struck by an incoming Philadelphia train. The flagman called to him, but the Italian evidently did not understand. County Physician Dodd ordered Coroner Munn to hold an inquest. Dugi kept a fruit stand in the basement of No. 844 Broad street, and leaves a wife and two children.

James Little, residing at No. 68 Hoyt street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide Tuesday night by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He was attended by Dr. Hewlett, who bandaged the wound, and after that he was taken to the First Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning he became excited and tore the bandages off his neck, causing the wound to reopen. He was again bandaged and taken to the hospital. The young man's father says he is subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed that while suffering in one of these he committed the rash act.

The little daughter, of Thomas Sheehan, residing in Fairmount avenue, Jersey City Heights, was run over by a wagon yesterday, and sustained probably fatal injuries. George Suydam, the driver of the wagon, went to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and delivered himself up.

A little girl named Annie Lake, aged twelve years, caused the arrest yesterday of Matthew Campbell, on a charge of assault and battery and attempted outrage. The girl was at the abattoir in Jersey City, selling packages of popped corn, and asked Campbell to give her a ride on his truck. He consented, and took her to a car from which he was unloading hay. He induced her to go into the car, and then assaulted her. Her cries attracted the attention of a man named Cassedy, upon whose approach Campbell released her. Campbell was committed for trial.

Yesterday morning a boy named Patrick Kelly, residing in New-York, while swimming at the Pennsylvania Railroad Dock in Jersey City, dived off the end of the pier, and remained under water so long that one of his companions, named John Rabyne, went down after him. Rabyne succeeded in bringing Kelly to the surface, but when he was taken on the dock it was discovered that he was paralized and perfectly helpless. It is supposed that his head struck on a sunken spile. He was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, where he still remains, unconscious.

LONG ISLAND.

A large force of men commenced work yesterday at Atlanticville to open an inlet through the outer beach from the bay to the ocean.

Mr. William Williamson, of Gravesend, lost two valuable cows, a few days ago, from hydrophobia. He had a small dog which bit one of the cows, but he was not known to be mad. The cow, however, became violent and bit the other one, and it became necessary to kill both.

Mr. John Boyle, residing at Water Mill, went into the woods-berrying on Monday, and while hitching his team was attacked by a swarm of hornets. They also made a furious attack upon his horses, one of which, in endeavoring to get away, kicked Mr. Boyle in the abdomen, inflicting injuries from which it is feared he cannot recover.

A colored man named Charles Crook died a horrible death at Riverhead on Tuesday night last. He was a man of prodigious size, and in consequence of a great accumulation of fat he had for some time been hardly able to get about. For the two weeks preceding his death he was in a constant and terrible struggle for breath, the air passages being nearly closed by the increasing fat, and he was at last literally suffocated from this cause. For days and nights he was compelled to remain constantly on his hands and knees, as this was the only position in which he could breathe at all, and at the end even this resort failed him. His weight was 396 pounds.

A DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon the chamber-maid of the boarding-house No. 88 East Tenth street, while making her rounds, found that one of the boarders, named George W. Goldsmith, had locked his door from the inside, and that repeated requests to open the door remained unanswered. The door was at length forced open, and the girl was horrified at finding that the gentleman had died. The Police was promptly notified, when on searching the room a small vial, which had contained laudanum, was found lying by the side of the deceased. On the table was a letter directed to M. Pettibone, No. 699 Broadway, in which Goldsmith asked that gentleman to take charge of his remains. In another letter to his father, J. H. Goldsmith, Commercial College, Detroit, Mich., the deceased states that he was driven to commit suicide by continued failures to obtain employment. A third letter to his wife states, "It is now too late to undo what has been done; the poison is taken, and I feel it coursing through my body." In this last letter the deceased states that death came to him as a friend, and that he feared not to die. He desired to be remembered by "our Chuckie." Coroner Croker has taken charge of the case, and ordered the removal of the body to the Morgue.

[Advertisement.]

Arrest Catarrh with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Can banish pain and inflammation with PAIN PAINT. Depot No. 181 Chatham square. Established seventeen years, and sold everywhere.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Spanish Gold, 230@231; American, 231@232. Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, currency, 109@110 premium; short sight, do., 113@114 premium; on London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 130@132 premium. Sugar active. Freights, ₩ box of Sugar loading at Havana for the United States, 75c.@$1; to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 32s. 6d.@35s.; do., loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, 37s. 6d.@40s.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Necreponte, 4 children, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. De La Condamnee, Dr. Adolfo Andrie, Rev. T. Hodgson, S. V. R. Cruger, Rev. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair, Miss Mame Blair, Miss Anna Blair, Lyman Blair, Jr., Irving Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Vallin and 3 children, B. Allen, C. Livingstone, J. Rankin, Miss M. B. Wilcox, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. Stewart, Wm. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. Duff, Gen. Sickles, Miss Mary Sickles, G. A. Morrison, Mr. Delanney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gillendor, Marquis De San Marzaras, infant, nurse, and man-servant, Mr. Artindale, Louis Jay, D. L. Foley, Henry B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, Mr. Grant, Sir W. E. Logan, Gen. B. S. Alexander, G. Santim, F. H. Wiggin, Wm. King, Gen. Wright, Col. Comstock, W. Milner Roberts, H. D. Whitcomb, Leopold Lindan, F. H. Stannard, Capt. E. Casariego, H. C. Relgis and friend, F. S. Wilcox, Morris Arnold, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Geo. W. Field, child, infant, and maid, Wm. Baylis, R. N. Gourdin, John S. Bol, Chas. Every, B. Simon, Rev. James Chew, wife, and four children, Miss Mary Holryde, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Peters, Wm. Y. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hollingsworth, Miss H. L. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Rollins, Vincent Tassinari, Daniel Griffin, Mr. Huelan, John Williamson, James Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drexel, two Misses Drexel, child, and maid.

In steam-ship Europa, for Glasgow.—Capt. Jas. Bremner, John P. Tredwell, Jr., Rev. Rees Williams, Reuben Law, Edwin H. Panter, Fred. Swasey, Thos. Foley, Patrick Dean, Henry Bradley, Mrs. Helen E. Milen, Miss Helen Milen, Patrick O'Brien, Michael B. Sheehy, James Ford, Henry Playter, Mrs. Playter and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—Hon. J. K. Graves and wife, Mrs. Fake, Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Wm. S. Peterkin, Mrs. Clarke, son and maid, F. H. Bosworth, D. P. Bosworth, Frank Arthur, H. Ford and wife, J. Matthews, D. Murray, Geo. Lyon, Chas. O'Brien, Miss Mary O'Brien, Wm. Dodds, W. G. Rawbone, Miss Helen McKay, J. F. Butteman, G. Hopcraft, Dr. W. T. Alexander, Mrs. Kirby, Capt. Kinney, Mrs. Gunther, Miss Alice Campbell, D. Rankin, Mrs. J. D. M. Pupin, Mr. Mitchell, George Lewis, T. Aspinwall, Michael Brennan, M. McCann, M. Daly, V. H. Scott, John Rush, G. Gotheener, C. E. Harris, W. J. Richards, Rev. J. O. B. Lowry, G. Murphy, Allan Teague and family, Mrs. Goodman and child, Walter Donn, Walter Matthews, James Watts, A. Frenzel, J. McPherson, Mrs. B. O'Neill, J. R. Griffith, C. H. Senauer, Mrs. Julia Harrison, Mr. Pates and wife, Mme. Caselli, Miss Rosina Caselli, John Caselli, Willie Caselli, Charles Kirks, Duncan D'Esterre, A. Fernandez.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—Rev. Pius Devine, Wm. J. Ferguson, Gustavus W. T. Wright, Francisco F. De Barros, Jr., Fernando De Barros Paes, John P. Gregson, Dr. Thomas Rainey, Francisco D'Almeido Prado, Edmundo Guarano De Fouseca, Pedro Americano, Brazil Paulista, Fred. R. Smith, Syrus W. Breed, Joao Baita Brazileiro, Francisco Andrade, Paula Vianna, Lereca Angelo, John Clark, Charles Cook, Adolph M. De Barros, Wm. J. Haynes, Lerafin Nayo, Francisco Nayo, Blas Nadal, Alfred Cristy, Joseph Monge, Eliza Tolosa, Edward Trowbridge, Augusta Trowbridge, Charlotte Armstrong, Lizzie Armstrong, Frank Armstrong, Margery Armstrong, Charlotte Armstrong, Henry MacMillan.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—A. Champion, H. McAlpin, Geo. Falker, E. Abrams and wife, Chas. Wasson, G. W. Cooper, Mrs. Clare, H. T. Hess, G. W. Cannon, Geo. F. Lewis, Mrs. A. Borne, L. P. Dufont, Lewis Meskel, E. D. Morrill, J. Gaylord, B. Goldberg, E. K. Foster, J. S. Sammis, A. C. Brown, J. T. Pittman, J. T. Truman, wife, and daughter, L. Ranthroff, C. Wachtel, M. J. O'Donohue, P. W. Lounds, W. Limburuer, A. S. Hartridge, E. J. Kennedy, A. Brogan, C. Gordon, O. D. Smith, John Goin, J. H. Morton, wife, and child, J. H. Paine, wife, and two children, D. Greenfield, John Sherlock, E. A. Schwarz, J. Rosenband.

In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg.—F. Von Bernuth, wife, four children and servant; M. Kriege, Alma Kriege, F. Richter, Bertha Amend, H. Amend, Geo. Rudolphy, S. Gross, Minna Ondarza, Albert L. Schulz, Marie Gross, Adolph Franckel, Paul Deibel, M. Ullmann, Louis Tetens and son, Alfred Klemn and wife, C. C. Fiske, Louise Von Buchwald, Henriette Vette, Henry Lessing, Chas. M. Regnier and wife, Louis Lutz, Frank Goodwin, Mr. Mommer, Meyer Lehmann, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:15 | Sun sets.....6:51 | Moon sets.10:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:34 | Gov. Island..1:23 | Hell Gate..2:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichman, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Mesa (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mayflower, Fultz, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Roselle, (Br.,) Higgan, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Belted Will, (Br.,) Branthwaite, London, Geo. F. Bulley; S. Vaughan, (Br.,) Shaw, Bremen, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Jane Adeline, Lindsey, Laguayra, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Sirena, (Ital.,) Chichero, Liverpool, A. P. Agresta; Nimrod, (Aust.,) Gerolumich, Bristol, John C. Seager; Urano, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Milo, (Ital.,) Bozzano, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Toni C, (Aust.,) Cattarinich, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; St. Cloud, Bayley, Aspinwall, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Enrico Merrella, (Ital.,) Michelena, Waterford, Slocovich & Co.; Carolina, (Ital.,) Gorziglia, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Clotilde, (Ital.,) Caffrera, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Matilde, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Messina, Funch, Edye & Co.; Glance, (Br.,) Darrell, Bridgetown, Barbados, Leaycraft & Co.; H. H. McGilvery, Stubbs, Bath, Me., S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Grecian Bend, (Br.,) Godfrey, Walton, N. S., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; A. G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown and Alexandria, Van Brunt & Brother.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Aug. 8 and Moville 9th, with mdse. and 257 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Aug. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 167 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Alsatia, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Aug. 4, via Boston 18th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Aug. 5, and Havre 7th, with mdse. and 112 cabin and 271 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Aug. 10, lat. 49 48, lon. 13 44, passed a Bremen steamer bound E., showing signal letters O C F B.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 26, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para Aug. 6, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and 34 passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Left at Rio Janeiro, United States steamers Lancaster and Monongahela; at Bahia, ship Zephyr, Sweetzer, to sail for New-Orleans; Aug. 10, brig Water Lily, Cintra, arr. July 29; L. M. Collamore, Perry, for New-York, to sail Aug. 6; Silas Alward, Gates, arr. July 29; Rocky Glen, Higgins, for New-York, to sail Aug. 20; at Pernambuco, schr. Chas. S. Bayles, Smith, for New-York, to sail Aug. 1.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Aug. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ciampa Emelio, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Bona 42 ds., with mdse. to F. S. Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 17.

Ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) De Cunha, Oporto 27 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Germania, (Port.,) Garinho, Lisbon 28 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Veneranda, (Ital.,) Lauro, Waterford 52 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Reval, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Amsterdam 59 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rotterdam 50 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Messel, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Liverpool July 6, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook, and has been ordered to Philadelphia.

Bark J. F. Pust, (Ger.,) Voss, Gloucester 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ruma, (Aust.,) Begna, Newry 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Helatrix, (Ger.,) Kruse, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator July 18 in lon. 34.

Brig Thetis, Spalckhaven, Santa Martha 20 ds., with guano, skins, &c., and three passengers to Dovale & Co.

Brig Prince Le Boo, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Garland, (of Machias,) Libby, Shulee, N. S., 5 ds., with spiling to Wilson Godfrey. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

Schr. Lizzie Lane, West, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russell & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with fish to B. Wallace.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Angler, Besse, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. R. Rustin, Gardner, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. A. Hammond, Lord, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Sarah Harding, Hall, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Alexandria, Knapp, New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Joseph Eaton, Peterson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. E. P. Mason, Nickerson, Alexandria.

Schr. C. and M. Rogers, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr. W. Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

WIND.—Sundown, moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Herman, for Bremen; Europa, for Glasgow; Scotia, for Liverpool; Arragon, for Bristol; City of Houston, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ships S. Vaughan, for Bremen; Belted Will, for London.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19.—Arr. steamers Baltimore, from Bremen; Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks Probo, from Genoa; Maria Virginia, from Hull; schrs. Sallie Coursey, from Charleston; Cora, from Boston; Orvetta, from New-York.

Cld. steamer John W. Garrett, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; ship Yosemite, for San Francisco; bark Florrie M. Hulbert, for Boston; schr. Peerless, for West Indies; Gerent, for Rio Grande.

Sld. bark Hebe, for Pernambuco; brig Lizzie Verden, for Port Royal, Jamaica; bark Minton, for West Indies.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The United States steamer Despatch arr. here to-day from New-York via Newport.

Arr. brig H. H. Raymond, (Br.,) Kenny, from St. Martins; schrs. Albert Clarence, Howes, from Philadelphia; Benjamin Courtney, Baker, from Hoboken; Lizzie B. McNichols, McFarland, from do.

Below, brig Lizzie M. Morrill, from Pascagoula.

Also arr., brigs Abbie Clifford, Clifford, from Cadiz; A. M. Owen, Rudolph, from East Harbor. Schrs. Flora E. McDonald, McDonald, from Wilmington, N. C.; Leila Babcock, Bowen, from Georgetown, D. C.; R. S. Miller, from do.; O. D. Witherill, Garfield, from Alexandria; J. B. Marshall, Marshall, from Baltimore; Charlotte Jameson, Jameson, from do.; Skylark, Small, from do.; Maria S., Knowlton, from Hoboken; G. W. Baldwin, Morton, from New-York; Wm. Deming, Marshall, from Port Johnson.

Below, a brig, supposed to be the Ambrose Light, from Pascagoula; also schr. Lizzie Heyer. (The latter is bound to Weymouth.)

Cld. steamer Aries, Whilden, for Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, for New-York; brigs Diana, (Ger.,) Michaelis, for Antwerp; Jessie Rhynas, Willis, for Pensacola; schrs. J. P. Wyman, Uram, for Charleston, S. C.; Addie Blaisdell, Bearse, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Aries.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—Sld. steamer Columbia, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 19.—The brig Dashaway, from Norfolk, for Trinidad, encountered a gale in the Gulf Stream on the 16th inst., sprung a leak and put back for repairs. Sld., bark Chapman, for Baltimore.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Sidonian, from Glasgow and Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 19.—Passed in, barks Betty, from Liverpool; Deodata, from London.

The bark Australia remains unchanged.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 19.—Passed up, steamers Equator, from Charleston; Berks, from Fall River; Fanita, from New-York; Perkiomen, from Boston; schr. Maggie Cummins, from Cohasset; barks Edith, from Dunkirk; Einigkeit, from London; Branto, from Liverpool; Betty, do.; schrs. Eva C. Yates, from Gardiner; Effie J. Simmons, from St. John, N. B.; John Shay, from Somerset; Chas. Lawrence, from Boston; ship Laurens, from Liverpool; steamer Norfolk, from Norfolk; brig Joseph Clark, from Bath; steamer Wyoming, from Savannah; schrs. S. S. Harding, from Dresden, Me.; Robert S. Grayham, from Gardiner.

Schrs. Charles Lawrence, from Boston; John Shay, from Somerset, are at anchor here, bound up.

Passed down, steamer Saxon, for Boston; ship Derby, for Bremen; schrs. R. W. Tull and Cathie C. Berry, for Boston; Lawrie Cobb, for Bangor; Grace Van Dusen, for Portsmouth; schrs. Charles H. Kelly and Marion E. Rockhill, for Boston; Right Away, for Providence; L. N. Lovell, for Fall River; Walton, for Bangor.

The schr. Elwood Doren, for Washington, is at anchor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cld. yesterday ship Scotia, for Havre; to-day, steamer City of Dallas, for New-York.

The Passes, steam-ship New-Orleans, previously reported on the bar, passed up.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Cld. brig Eiche, for Laguayra. Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Savannah; ship Laurens, from Liverpool; schr. Lottie Beard, from New-Bedford; Pedro A. Grau, from Providence; steamers Equator, from Charleston; Fanita, from New-York; Perkimon, from Boston; Berks, from Fall River.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 19.—Sld. steam-ship Montgomery, for New-York, and bark Alexander McNeill, for Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sld. for the United States, Rapuelo, Atlas, Kentuckian, Isaac Webb, Fram, Norsk Veritas, Goethe, Johannus, Truro, Elmstone, Nystad, and Stefanino.

Arr. out from the United States on the 17th inst., Francesco Chiazzaro, Caroline, Edith, Norma, Clara, Udjus, and A. P. Thurlow.

19th Fidente, Arvid, Carl Friedrich, Marcia, Greenleaf, Anna, and Amor.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—The steam-ship Colima, sld. at 7 o'clock P. M. yesterday for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—The steam-ship Indiana sld. at 2 P. M. to-day for Philadelphia.

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